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THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXI. ATLANTA, GEORGIA, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 1888. TWELVE PAGES PRICE FIVE CENTS.

NO CHOICE YET!

Only Three Ballots Taken Yesterday.

WITHOUT MUCH CHANGE.

A Scene of Wild Confusion at Night.

BOB INGERSOLL'S MISTAKE

In Alluding to His Preference for Gresham.

Staff Correspondence Constitution.

CHICAGO, June 22.—One of the most remarkable and thrilling scenes ever enacted in any great gathering occurred tonight in the republican convention. The convention assembled at 7 o'clock for an evening session, and immediately on being called to order, Mr. Depew arose and withdrew his name as a presidential candidate. General Hastings, of Pennsylvania, who had placed Sherman's name before the convention, then moved an adjournment, which was carried by a call of the states, and the significance of which is treated below.

Bob Ingersoll was seated on the platform, near the chairman, and the great audience, seeing that adjournment was certain, began to call on him for a speech.

A REMARKABLE TESTIMONIAL

to the esteem in which he was held by the audience was shown in the action of the great throng in remaining perfectly quiet after the chairman had announced the convention adjourned.

Calls for Ingersoll became general, and as he arose and faced the audience it seemed as if it would lose its self-possession in the enthusiasm of the greeting extended him. Then he began his speech. It was after the heart of his hearers, and the more he spoke the more enthusiastic became his hearers. He was in one of his happiest moods and held his audience enraptured by the magnificence of his eloquence. His beautifully rounded periods were gems in oratory, and his ringing voice and distinguished bearing made him an ideal speaker.

After flaunting the bloody shirt and attacking the democratic administration, he proceeded to tell why he was a republican, in which his eloquence was as grand as his argument fallacious. But the audience was with him, and the mental giant wielded it as a plaything in his hands. But the

SPELL WAS BROKEN,

and in an instant, in an unfortunate moment, he forgot himself, and was hurled headlong from the pinnacle of popularity to which he had lifted himself.

In a flight of eloquence he avowed that he was for Walter Q. Gresham as the man who could best lead the party on to victory. The effect was instantaneous. He had made a terrible mistake, and he saw it. Every person in the immense audience that was not for Gresham felt that Ingersoll had taken an undue advantage. They arose to ther feet in indignation and showed their disgust in the most vigorous manner.

Cries of "outrage," "shame," "infamous," filled the great hall, and the speaker was denounced as heartily as he had but a moment before been applauded. Those for Gresham cheered vociferously, but of the delegates only Illinois and Minnesota joined in the Gresham rally. The others sat in silence. For ten minutes the scene was one of the wildest confusion. Some in the audience

SHOOK THEIR CLINCHED FISTS

at Ingersoll, who rested his hand on the chairman's desk, and looked at the scene which he had created. The anger of the dissatisfied friends in the galleries of other candidates soon spread among the delegates. The Ohioans arose to their feet and engaged in a debate of evident intensity among themselves. Others did likewise. Suddenly a majority of the New York delegates arose, hats and hand, and left the hall. Ohio followed suit, in then a stream of delegates began to flow out.

Ingersoll still looked on, and once or twice started to speak, but at the slightest evidence that he was about to do so, the audience went into the wildest confusion. Hisses filled the air, indignant rebukes were hurled at him from all parts of the hall. It was apparent that he could not proceed. Fred Douglass, who was on the platform, seized the gavel which the chairman had left when he left the chair, and began to rap and say something, which nobody understood. He spoke to Ingersoll, after shaking the latter's hand, and the latter then turned and sat down.

FRED DOUGLASS TAKES CHARGE.

But even this did not quell the tempest, which lasted in all over ten solid minutes. After awhile things again quieted and Douglass took charge of the crowd, by common consent. He called up two or three speakers of his own selection, one of whom recited, "Sheridan's Ride," after a most dramatic fashion. But then, this was too tame after the Ingersoll excitement and the audience dispersed with the unanimous verdict that Ingersoll had played the devil with himself and Gresham too.

SHERMAN MEN DISAPPOINTED.

This morning's balloting developed the fact that Sherman was not as strong as his friends thought he was. They counted on reaching 350 votes, and had no idea that it would be less than 300. They were startled when the first ballot credited them with only 229, and saw at once that they were in a bad fix. Of his vote over a hundred came from the south, leaving but a little over a hundred from all other sections. This proved a thunderbolt to Sherman's prospects, and it became the general comment that the Sherman game was up. There was a very strong under current against Sherman among the eastern and Pacific states delegates inspired by the belief that he would make a weak leader.

Gresham's strength received the enthusiastic commendation of the galleries and was larger than expected, while Depew, Alger, Allison and Harrison averaged the estimates which had been made for them.

FITLER'S NAME WITHDRAWN.

The field became a little clearer for the second ballot. Editor Charles Emory Smith withdrew Mayor Fitler, of Philadelphia, but it is understood that he stood by him as long as contracted for to give him control of the city patronage. Nearly all of the Philadelphia delegates went to Sherman, which, with a slight increase from other quarters, gave him twenty more votes than he got on the first ballot.

Alger jumped from 74 to 116 and Gresham lost six. This gave the Alger men a chance to display their enthusiasm, and they could not have made much more noise if their man had been nominated.

The third ballot dropped Sherman back to 244 and gave Alger six more, while it showed Gresham to be nine votes stronger than his first vote. Harrison and Allison pegged along in a dog trot and neither lost nor gained enough to be noticeable.

ENTHUSIASM FOR BLAINE.

Blaine's name run through the balloting from the first. California having announced its sixteen votes for him, when first called, it was the spark to the inflammable tinder of popularity which Blaine seems to have in the convention. A howl of applause started from California and extended to Maine. The spectators took possession of the assemblage and started to run it to suit themselves. The chairman's gavel was powerless to check the cheers that filled the hall. The people wanted to applaud California's selection, and did so. The confusion and cheering lasted for five minutes, and then the clerk resumed the call of the states.

POLLING THE DELEGATIONS.

A feature of the balloting was the frequent call by some obstreperous member of a delegation for the vote of a state by delegates. Some of the chairmen must have been in bad repute with their colleagues, for several of them were not subjected with, notably with South Carolina and Virginia. Every time Virginia was reached, Johnny Wise would rise and ask for a poll. The Wise delegates were not willing to trust Mahone, and vice versa. Both of those worthies voted for Sherman, however, on the first ballot, though Wise went to Gresham on the next ballot. It will be observed that there is not a very high sense of honor in this convention of patriots.

WHAT ADJOURNMENT MEANS.

The sudden adjournment tonight was a surprise, and was brought about by the withdrawal of Depew. When General Hastings moved to adjourn so shortly after convening, everybody expected that the Shermanites were up to a trick. The galleries were against adjournment and showed their sentiment in vigorously protesting, but it was of no avail. It soon developed that the Shermanites were not the only ones that wanted to adjourn. The Blaine men were solid for it. Indeed this has been their programme throughout the convention. All of the recognized Blaine states were for andjournment, and it was this which carried the point. It simply meant that both sides wanted the vote of New York and that they wanted a night to get it, and it looks at midnight as if Blaine has got the whole loaf. His managers have turned his name loose and the hotels are wild over him and everybody believes that his name will be proposed tomorrow and that he will be the man to give the Sherman boom an effectual quietus. Though it is Sherman against the field, Blaine included. CLARK HOWELL.

REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

Why Adjournment Was Taken—Depew's Withdrawal Threw New York to Harrison.

CHICAGO, June 22.—The sensation of the day was the withdrawal from the contest of Chauncey M. Depew, and the decision of the New York delegation to support ex-Senator Harrison for president. It has for some days been apparent that Depew could not hope for the nomination, and he has been feeling considerably chagrined that he should have been led into the mistake of allowing his name to be presented. After three ballots in the first session of the convention today—ballots which in but small measure varied from the complimentary status—Depew requested the remaining three delegates-at-large from New York to meet him in counsel. To them he announced his decision to retire, and the four delegates and leaders at once endeavored to revive the original policy of the New York delegation and choose a man to receive, substantially, the solid support of the state.

Senator Hiscock has been rather favorable to Allison; Platt has favored Alger; Miller has been a Sherman man; Depew has had no second choice, and the other three delegates agreed to cast their influence for the man whom Depew might name.

Following out the Blaine programme, by which an effort is first to be made to nominate Harrison, Depew selected the Indianian, and after Depew had formally withdrawn, the New York delegation decided, by a vote of 65 to 7, to follow this leadership. Much excitement prevailed upon this decision becoming known, and Harrison's nomination at the session was fully predicted.

But while the cup of victory appeared to be thus close to Harrison's lips, political manœuvers interfered and, for the time being at least, dashed it away. Friends of all the other candidates united in forcing an adjournment, thus preventing balloting and at the same time forcing the Harrison combination to show its strength. This tactical victory for the opposition established the fact that Harrison has not yet a majority of the convention, and that he can be beaten by another candidate upon whom a stronger combination may be centered.

It is said tonight that Mr. Quay, of Pennsylvania, favors Allison. He also likes Gresham, but hopeful and powerful efforts have been made to bring him into the Harrison combination. It is apparent that the programme of a number of friends of Blaine has been and is to prevent the making of any nomination, thus bringing in a deadlock and a possibility of Blaine. The programme, as outlined last night, was that early in the balloting Sherman was to have his chance for nomination, and failing, to fall back beaten. Then Harrison was to have his turn.

When in today's balloting Indiana, which Harrison's managers had been claiming to be unanimous, gave Gresham one vote in the first ballot and two in the second and Gresham had a larger number of votes than Harrison, standing next to Sherman, the belief was general that Harrison had been defeated, as well as Sherman, and that Allison would be the next to be taken up. But Depew's action gave an unexpected force to the Harrison movement. It is significant, however, that friends of Blaine in New England and other states voted for adjournment, Maine, Arkansas and California, voting "yea" unanimously. This means that the influences closest to Blaine, excepting Elkins, do not intend to permit the nomination of Harrison if they can prevent it. The vote on adjournment shows that Harrison's strength is about 275, and the question is can he get the 140 votes still needed. Twelve Illinois delegates voted against adjournment, indicating that there is deflection from Gresham in this state, which shows itself on tactical ballots rather than in open revolt. Wisconsin has joined the Harrison combination.

At midnight dozens of conferences are being held in the hotels. Little will be known concerning their results until the convention meets in the morning. The success of the Harrison movement depends largely upon the position which Senator Quay takes and his ability to carry the votes from Pennsylvania with him. Most of the Pennsylvania delegates are for Blaine, and as a distinctively Blaine state, have for the first time shown their hands boldly and that in opposition to the Harrison combination. The conviction is current that Harrison can not be nominated.

The Ohio delegates held a meeting tonight and decided to stand to Sherman until some member of the delegation demands a poll. This means that while the state is now a unit for Sherman, an individual preference may be exercised at any time. Doubtless the votes will be cast for both Foraker and McKinley tomorrow, with a much better chance of attracting attention to the latter, who is singularly popular and who is much talked about tonight as a dark horse.

The summing up of the situation is to the effect that Harrison has about an even chance to win. If Pennsylvania does not come to his assistance and the Sherman strength of the south holds aloof, he will be defeated in a few ballots. Then Allison is to be taken up, and if he cannot win, the nomination of Blaine may be expected probably after a conference with representatives of the candidates. There are renewed rumors of authoritative expressions from Blaine of his willingness to accept. Unless Harrison should be nominated tomorrow morning the convention will probably set until Monday. Every delay increases the probability of Blaine's nomination.

A REGULAR CIRCUS.

Bob Ingersoll Disgusts the Delegates, Who Leave the Hall.

CHICAGO, June 22.—The republican national convention tonight, after three fruitless ballots, heard the greatest spokesman ever had by James G. Blaine, speak with all the might at his command against the man from Maine, and a babel ensued. The proceedings in the great hall turned into a farce, so huge that it is doubtful if it ever had an equal. All lights in the auditorium were put out and the convention was in more than one sense completely in the dark, to help itself out as best it could. No less a person than Colonel R. G. Ingersoll was the speaker against Blaine. The speech in its delivery and in its reception by the audience was nothing short of magnificence, while the great orator confined himself to the theme of the republican party's glory, but along with the cheers there were signs of dissent from some delegates, and particularly the spectators, when he began to indicate plainly that there had been a change in his old choice for the presidency. This became very plain when Mr. Ingersoll advocated, with emphasis, a ticket composed of two soldiers, when he went further and mentioned for leader, Walter Q. Gresham. He got no further.

Marvellous mixed shouts of "Blaine," "Sherman," "Alger," "Allison," "Harrison," arose in giant discord that made each component unrecognizable. Technically the convention had adjourned before Ingersoll began speaking, but as a matter of fact no one had left the hall, every one wishing to hear such a celebrity. Now, many delegates, particularly those from Kansas, Maine, Ohio, Massachusetts, Indiana and Pennsylvania, vacated their seats. A large banner, with "Blaine and protection" on it, was lifted up from the seats of the California delegation and its exhibition was loudly cheered. Blaine was loudly cheered.

Ingersoll looked on grimly at first and smiled, but finally withdrew, just as the Californians were rushing to the platform one of their delegates, John Fitch, to answer for Blaine. Fred Douglass headed off Fitch and spoiled the tableaux effect by introducing, just in time, a stentor-voiced actor, who drowned all the confusion with the famous lines of "Sheridan's Ride." Fitch's opportunity was gone and his speech was turned into ridicule. People in scores ran up near where he was speaking, wholly regardless of his presence and intent only on grabbing flowers and bits of decoration as relics. Then the lights went out and Fitch quit.

In remarkable contrast to all this was the speech of Chauncey M. Depew, only a few minutes before, withdrawing, with all the grace and force and good taste of the polished gentleman, his name from the list of candidates for the presidency.

The greatest surprise of today, and one evidently much in Mr. Depew's favor, is the fact that he gave no indication whatever of his desire, if it was possible, that he could not get the nomination himself, to say to whom the nomination should go. Following is an extract from Ingersoll's speech:

I regard the success of the republican party as the most important thing for the republic. In the next place, no single man, whatever his services may be; no gentleman, whatever his achievements have been; no single man, whatever his capacity is, is of the slightest importance compared with the success of the republican party. [Great applause and cheers.] Consequently the next question is, who is the most available man, other things being equal. [Cries for Gresham, Blaine, and other candidates.] I do not care who you are for, or who I am for. The great question is, and that question must be settled at the polls, not in a whirlwind of excitement, but after months of discussion, when the hurrah is out of your lungs and the sense is in your brains. [Applause and laughter.]

That question must be settled by the most intelligent men under the flag, and when you can do a thing easily there is no need of straining yourselves. [Laughter.]

I would like to see this convention rise to the dignity and the splendor of the occasion, and I believe you will. I would like to see you put upon the next ticket two soldiers to save your country. [Great applause.] I would like to see two heroes plitted against two democrats. [Great applause.] I want two patriots against two copperheads. [Great applause.] Then let the American people make their choice. Let them say who they will have, and my idea is this, that a man who did not want to go to Richmond during the war should not be sent to Washington. [Applause.]

The great thing I want is success, not simply for the party, but for my country; and not simply for my country, but for principle, because I believe human liberty is more important than any country on the globe. [Great applause.]

EXCITING STRUGGLE

To See Which Crowd Could Place Their Favorite's Picture on the Highest Point.

CHICAGO, June 22.—Late last evening a Blaine procession marched into the rotunda of the Grand Pacific hotel with a band of music and hoisted their transparencies. The cheering was tremendous—tin horns, flags, canes, umbrellas and hats helping on the general enthusiasm.

The Gresham procession had returned to the hotel only a few minutes before, and some of the Gresham men did not relish the Blaine enthusiasm. They went to the Gresham rooms and brought out a couple of transparencies used in the parade, and hoisted them to counteract the cheering for the man from Maine. The din now became frightful. The big rotunda was one solid mass of humanity, men standing on chairs, lounges and wherever they could obtain foothold. Cheers for Blaine and counter cheers for Gresham rent the air, until Clark street became impassable from crowds trying to get into the hotel. Hats were hoisted on canes and umbrellas and amid the din the old campaign shout of "Blaine, Blaine, James G. Blaine," could be heard like the yell of a marching army. The sympathizers seemed to be evenly divided, and when the Blaine noise faltered the Gresham men cheered like mad men.

Suddenly a man carrying a Blaine transparency was hoisted on the shoulders of a group of enthusiasts, and from this eminence he waved the name of the plumed knight. The crowd went wild. Then the Gresham men did the same, and for twenty minutes there was rivalry to see which motto could be placed the highest. Men pulled off their coats, climbed on top of each other, and waved the name of Blaine and Gresham within a few feet of each other. If one motto fell it was grasped by a score of hands and sent aloft again.

Finally a Blaine man reached the capitol of the pillar. His banner was now the highest, but a Gresham fellow, more of a sailor, climbed up his pillar to the projection above the capital and pushed his banner against the ceiling. The crowd went wild. He had descended, when a pack of Blaine men set upon him, and in a second every vestige of linen was torn from the banner he carried.

The Gresham men retaliated, and the Blaine banner was only saved by being rushed out through a cigar store. In the melee the partisans pounded one another in the face, and several of the men were knocked to the floor. Policemen in vain tried to force their way through the dense crowd, but before they reached the combatants the struggle was overd In revenge, two Gresham men climbed up ant. fixed their favorite's picture on the highesa points of pillars and left them there. Such scene was never known in Chicago before.

Last night was the last occasion many of the "clubs" had to shout for their favorite candidates and they made the most of it. Alger clubs paraded; Sherman forces were out and Gresham clubs repeated their tour of the principal streets with half a dozen bands and myriads of torchlights. The principal Gresham demonstration was composed of a large number of working men armed with tin dinner pails and spades who paraded, headed by the Topeka flambeaux club. Blaine processions were not wanting either during the evening.

COMMENCING THE WORK.

How the Delegates Came in—Three Ballots Taken.

CHICAGO, June 22.—The convention has reached that stage at which all interest in its proceedings culminates. The decks been cleared for action, and the battle royal is about to begin. What the first ballot will disclose is already known. The absorbing curiosity is to know what the third or fourth or fifth ballot will show. Men who pull the wires have been up nearly all night and the air of the convention hall, as it begins to fill, is full of rumors, theories and blind guesses. Sherman loomed up last night because of the great demonstration which Foraker's second of General Hastings' nomination of the Ohio senator's name provoked, but there was a feeling in the city that Sherman would win today, and if he does not win today he cannot win at all.

Yesterday's demonstration is generally believed to be more of a Foraker boom than the Sherman boost, but no one can separate the shouts for the senator from the enthusiasm for Foraker.

Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, who was at work for Sherman until the small hours of the morning, comes into the convention hall with a weary and anxious air. The Pennsylvania delegation is hard to handle, and there have been stories current all the morning that the Harrison people have succeeded in making a strong impression there, and it is openly boasted that Quay cannot hold his men for Sherman longer than three ballots, and that most of the Fitler vote will go to Harrison after the first ballot, but with all the talk and chatter and nods and winks of knowing ones, who think they have the straight tip.

The convention meets with no new known quantity to solve the puzzling problem before it. Men who are seeking to prevent a great Blaine stampede at the start, but who are equally anxious to prevent the nomination of any other man, are watchful but nervous and anxious. They possess the sympathy and at a critical moment would have the support of Chairman Estee, whose voice nearly gave out yesterday in his efforts to quell the pandemonium which followed Foraker's appearance.

Delegates do not come in promptly. This was anticipated. They are being wrestled with, or are themselves engaged in missionary work, while leaders have been seeking to get together and agree upon some satisfactory ticket.

A big floral emblem inscribed with the legend, "No rebel flags surrendered while I'm governor," which appeared along with the Sherman-Foraker demonstration of yesterday, has been removed from the convention hall stage, where it was placed yesterday. It may serve its purpose at some future time. The pressure for admission to the hall on the outside is so great that its influence can be felt in the auditorium room itself. Those who get in are excited over their efforts to get through the crowds and convince the doorkeepers that their tickets are all right.

There has been a row between the local committee and sub-committee of the national committee having charge of the tickets, and Chairman Clarkson, of the former, and Sergeant-at-Arms Fitzsimmons have had an encounter over the dispute in which it is asserted that blows were passed.

It is claimed that the galleries were packed yesterday. Managers of the hall are very sensitive naturally at anything which may look like special favoritism to any of the candidates. Sample copies of a new comic paper, containing a cartoon in which one of the candidate's face appeared, was distributed in the seats early this morning, but as soon as the character of its picture was discovered, they were all collected by the ushers and carried out of the hall.

Chairman Estee's desk was redecorated with cut flowers this morning, and is almost hidden behind wreaths of roses and begonias. The chairman wants to keep up his record and compel the convention to come to order on time, but as there is a good deal of confusion as eleven o'clock arrives it is doubtful whether he will be able to do so.

The convention misses the genial and heretofore familiar face of Chauncey M. Depew, who does not come in with the New Yorkers. Mr. Depew, however, is not far off, and will be informed almost as soon as the convention itself knows what the result will be, but there are three men in the convention who are within range of convention lightning. These are McKinley and Foraker, of Ohio, and ex-Governor Porter, of Indiana. Each of these is received with applause as he enters the hall.

At a few minutes past eleven o'clock the convention was called to order by Chairman Estee, who, having completely lost his voice, called Senator Hiscock to the chair to preside over the session, which was formally opened with prayer by the Rev. G. H. Worcester, of Chicago.

The convention at once proceeded to call off the states for a ballot for president.

When the vote of Tennessee was announced, the poll of states was again demanded. The request was greeted with hisses. When the poll began one of the delegates said he arose to a question of privilege, and said he was here under positive instructions to vote for Blaine.

First Ballot.

The result of the ballot, as announced, was:

Alabama—Depew, 1; Sherman, 12; Alger, 6; Harrison, 1. Arkansas—Gresham, 1; Sherman, 2; Ingalls, 10; Harrison, 1. California—Blaine, 16. Colorado—Gresham, 3; Allison, 1; Harrison, 2. Connecticut—Hawley, 12. Delaware—Harrison, 6. Florida—Fitler, 3; Sherman, 4; Harrison, 1. Georgia—Gresham, 1; Sherman, 19; Harrison, 2; Lincoln, 1. Illinois—Gresham, 44. Indiana—Gresham, 1; Harrison, 29. Iowa—Allison, 26. Kansas—Ingalls, 17; Blaine, 1. Kentucky—Gresham, 5; Depew, 1; Sherman, 12. Alger, 4; Harrison, 4. Louisiana—Gresham, 1; Depew, 1; Sherman, 5; Alger, 2. Maine—Gresham, 1; Depew, 6; Allison, 4; Alger, 2. Maryland—Gresham, 1; Sherman, 6; Alger, 3; Harrison, 6. Massachusetts—Gresham, 2; Depew, 1; Sherman, 9; Allison, 1; Alger, 7; Harrison, 5; McKinley, 1; Blaine, 1. Michigan—Alger, 28. Minnesota—Gresham, 11; Depew, 2; Alger, 1. Mississippi—Gresham, 3; Depew, 1; Sherman, 14. Missouri—Gresham, 9; Depew, 2; Sherman, 6; Allison, 1; Alger, 10; Harrison, 3. Nebraska—Sherman, 3; Rusk, 1; Allison, 4; Alger, 2. Nevada—Allison, 3; Alger, 3. New Hampshire—Depew, 4; Harrison, 4. New Jersey—Phelps, 18. New York—Depew, 71; Blaine, 1. North Carolina—Sherman, 15; Alger, 4; Harrison, 2; Blaine, 1. Ohio—Sherman, 46. Oregon—Gresham, 4; Harrison, 1; Blaine, 1. Pennsylvania—Depew, 1; Sherman, 58; Alger, 2; Harrison, 2; Blaine, 2. Rhode Island—Allison, 8. South Carolina—Sherman, 6; Alger, 11; Harrison, 1. Tennessee—Gresham, 1; Depew, 1; Sherman, 7; Allison, 3; Alger, 6; Blaine, 3. Texas—Gresham, 5; Sherman, 6; Allison, 7; Alger, 3; Harrison, 1; Blaine, 3; McKinley, 1. Vermont—Harrison, 8. Virginia—Gresham, 2; Sherman, 10; Allison, 3; Alger, 4; Harrison, 5. West Virginia—Gresham, 2; Sherman, 5; Alger, 1; Harrison, 1; Blaine, 2; Lincoln, 1. Wisconsin—Gresham, 4; Depew, 1; Rusk, 16; Harrison, 1. Arizona—Alger, 2. Dakota—Gresham, 3; Depew, 1; Sherman, 2; Allison, 1; Harrison, 3. District of Columbia—Blaine, 2. Idaho—Gresham, 1; Allison, 1. Montana—Gresham, 1; Allison, 1. New Mexico—Sherman, 1; Alger, 1. Utah—Allison, 2. Washington—Gresham, 3; Allison, 1; Alger, 1; Ingalls, 1. Wyoming—Sherman, 2.

TOTALS.

Fitler	24	Alison	72
Gresham	111	Alger	84
Phelps	25	Ingalls	28
Depew	99	Harrison	80
Sherman	229	Blaine	35
Rusk	25	Lincoln	3
Hawley	13	McKinley	2

The result was received with no signal from the convention as to what impression had been made.

Before the second ballot had been taken, Mr. Smith, of Pennsylvania who had yesterday nominated Edwin H. Fitler, withdrew his name. This episode made no stir whatever in the convention.

The second ballot was then proceded with. During the announcement of the votes the convention was more sedate than it has been at any time during the session. Spectators and delegates were too much interested in noticing changes from the previous ballot to make any demonstration. Senator Quay had evidently done good work among the Pennsylvania delegates last night. Sherman gained twenty-four votes from that state, most of them being votes which, on the first ballot, had been cast for Fitler. This was the most important event of the ballot and considerably elated the Sherman men who had been disappointed at the vote for their favorite on the first ballot.

Second Ballot.

The second ballot was as follows:

Alabama—Depew, 1; Sherman, 11; Alger, 7; Harrison, 1. Arkansas—Alger, 14. California—Blaine, 16. Colorado—Gresham, 3; Allison, 1. Connecticut—Gresham, 6; Allison, 5; Alger, 1. Delaware—Gresham, 1; Harrison, 5. Florida—Sherman, 4; Alger, 3; Harrison, 1. Georgia—Gresham, 2; Sherman, 18; Harrison, 2; Lincoln, 1. Illinois—Gresham, 44. Indiana—Gresham, 2; Harrison, 28. Iowa—Allison, 26. Kansas—Gresham, 5; Sherman, 2; Allison, 4; Harrison, 2; Blaine, 2; McKinley, 1; Miller, 2. Kentucky—Gresham, 4; Depew, 1; Sherman, 9; Allison, 2; Alger, 4; Harrison, 4; Blaine, 1; McKinley, 1. Louisiana—Gresham, 1; Depew, 1; Sherman, 9; Allison, 2; Alger, 3. Maine—Gresham, 1. Depew, 3; Sherman, 1; Allison, 2; Alger 5; Harrison, 2. Maryland—Gresham, 1; Sherman, 5; Allison, 4; Harrison, 6. Massachusetts—Gresham, 1; Depew, 1; Sherman, 9; Allison, 3; Alger, 6; Harrison, 4; Blaine, 2; McKinley, 1; Lincoln, 1. Michigan—Alger, 26. Minnesota—Gresham, 11; Depew, 2; Alger, 1. Mississippi—Gresham, 3; Depew, 1; Sherman, 14. Missouri—Gresham, 9; Depew, 2; Sherman, 4; Allison, 2; Alger, 11; Harrison, 2; Blaine, 2. Nebraska—Sherman, 3; Allison, 5; Alger, 2. Nevada—Allison, 2; Alger, 4. New Hampshire—Depew, 4; Harrison, 4. New Jersey—Phelps, 4; Depew, 1; Sherman, 22; Allison, 2; Harrison, 2; McKinley, 3. New York—Depew, 71; Blaine, 1. North Carolina—Phelps, 1; Sherman, 15; Alger, 5; Harrison, 1. Ohio—Sherman, 46. Oregon—Gresham, 4; Harrison, 1; Blaine, 1. Pennsylvania—Depew, 1; Sherman, 58; Alger, 1; Harrison, 5. Rhode Island—Allison, 8. South Carolina—Sherman, 6; Alger, 11; Harrison, 1. Tennessee—Gresham, 1; Depew, 1; Sherman, 7; Allison, 3; Alger, 6; Blaine, 3. Texas—Gresham, 5; Sherman, 6; Allison, 7; Alger, 3; Harrison, 1; Blaine, 3; McKinley, 1. Vermont—Harrison, 8. Virginia—Gresham, 2; Sherman, 10; Allison, 3; Alger, 4; Harrison, 5. West Virginia—Gresham, 2; Sherman, 5; Alger, 1; Harrison, 1; Blaine, 2; Lincoln, 1. Wisconsin—Gresham, 4, Depew, 1; Rusk, 16; Harrison, 1. Arizona—Alger, 2. Dakota—Gresham, 3; Depew, 1; Sherman, 2; Allison, 1; Harrison, 3. District of Columbia—Blaine, 2. Idaho—Gresham, 1; Allison, 1. Montana—Gresham, 1; Allison, 1. New Mexico—Sherman, 1; Alger, 1. Utah—Allison, 2. Washington—Gresham, 3; Allison, 1; Alger, 1; Harrison, 1. Wyoming—Sherman, 2.

TOTALS.

Gresham	123	Alger	122
Phelps	5	Harrison	94
Depew	91	Blaine	33
Sherman	244	McKinley	8
Rusk	16	Lincoln	5
Allison	88	Miller	2

When this had been announced Senator Miller, of New York, moved that the convention take recess until 7 o'clock tonight, which was agreed to.

TALKING OVER THE SITUATION.

During the recess the various delegations retired to their headquarters to talk over the situation and to come to some agreement as to a candidate for whom their votes should be cast if it was found that their first choice had no chance of selection. Meetings were protracted

Continued on Second Page.

CANDLER'S FINE WORK

In Extracting the Fangs of the Internal Revenue Law.

ARRESTS MADE UPON INFORMATION.

Senator Sherman Awaiting the News From Chicago—Senator Hawley's Curiosity.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—[Special.]—Two congressmen did a mighty clever, quiet piece of work in the house today. In its way it gives a pretty hard blow to the Russian-like arbitrariness of the internal revenue laws. The sundry civil appropriation bill was under discussion. Before that portion of the bill touching on United States marshals and their fees was reached, Mr. Candler said to Mr. Johnston, of North Carolina, his chum in hostility to the internal revenue system: "I think we can work in an amendment when we reach the proper section to provide that hereafter no warrants shall be issued for violation of the internal revenue laws except on the sworn statement of the informant, and not upon mere information, as now."

Mr. Johnson agreed to offer the amendment if Candler would work around among the democrats so as to get sufficient votes to have it adopted. Pretty soon Mr. Candler was bobbing around from one seat to another holding brief but earnest conversation with each member he met. The republicans opposed the amendment, saying that if it were adopted it would be almost impossible hereafter to make an arrest. The opposition of the republicans went so far as to raise the point of no quorum. That point has been regarded as almost fatal every day this week, owing to the absence of so many members at Chicago, but the little Georgian had counted noses and was prepared for the point. He soon mustered a quorum and the amendment was adopted.

Judge Stewart took a successful hand in opposing a provision of the bill requiring all United States district attorneys to send all moneys, fees, etc., to Washington, and then receive their salaries from here instead of doing as now, viz; deducting their salaries before making their returns. Judge Stewart, in a neat little three minutes speech, showed the disadvantage of the change, and the law was left as it is now, which fact speaks for itself for Judge Stewart's efficiency and watchfulness.

Senator Sherman made his appearance at the capitol early in the forenoon, and for nearly an hour was sending and receiving dispatches over the special wire in the secretary's office.

Senators Allison, Plumb, Blair and Cockrell were at work in the appropriation committee on the legislative bill. The secretary's office was thronged with anxious watchers of the bulletins, but no senators were present. Manifold copies of the ballot as it came over the wire were prepared and sent to the senators in their committee rooms. In the main corridor of the house the Western Union posted bulletins, but the space in front was so limited that only a few could get there. In the house press gallery bulletins were posted for the benefit of the newspaper men. As the figures of the first ballot came in, they created no excitement, as there was no expectation of a decision. Senators Sherman and Hawley kept tally. Senator Sherman, before the announcement that the convention had met was received, retired to the foreign relations committee room, where, as the ballots were sent him, he kept a tally of his vote, comparing it with the vote as he had computed it. He seemed very well pleased with the figures as they rolled in. Senator Hawley visited the committee room, and joined with Senator Sherman in keeping tally. Senator Hawley did not seem to understand why Connecticut was passed in the roll call. The fact that Maine and Colorado also asked to be passed suggested to some the idea that there was a Blaine movement at the bottom of this proceeding.

Handsome Major John Fitten and genial Don Bain spent today in Washington en route to New York. E. W. B.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

With a Few Amendments the House Passes It—The Naval Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—In the house, Mr. McRae, of Arkansas, presented as privileged matter a joint resolution extending to the states of Florida and Louisiana provisions of the act of May 14th, 1888, relating to the disposals of public lands. Passed.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the sundry civil appropriation bill.

On motion of Mr. Oates, of Alabama, a proviso was attached to the item making an appropriation for fees of United States marshals and their deputies requiring accounting officers of the treasury to audit the accounts of these officers within sixty days after presentation.

Mr. Johnson of North Carolina, offered, as an amendment to the clause providing for fees for United States commissioners, a clause in the tariff bill forbidding the issuing of warrants in revenue cases unless upon a sworn complaint, setting forth the fact as within the personal knowledge of the affiant, or upon the sworn statement of a collector or deputy collector, or revenue agent, setting forth the fact upon information and belief. This was finally adopted—yeas 63; nays 43.

The committee then rose and the bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. Herbert of Alabama, the house again resolved itself into committee of the whole on the naval appropriation bill. Without making any substantial amendments except to provide an appropriation of $120,000 for guns for the new dynamite cruiser, "Vesuvius," the committee rose and the bill was passed.

Mr. Holman called up unfinished business, being the general land bill, but before any progress was made, the house, after passing, at the instance of Mr. McAdoo, of New Jersey, the senate bill to restore to their statues in the navy certain cadet engineers of the class of 1881-1882, took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be for the consideration of pension bills.

Scanning the Bulletins.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Little interest was shown in legislative business today by republican members of the house. About two dozen, a majority of those present, gathered around Messrs. Kennedy and Allen, who were compiling bulletins, and commented audibly on the result. In the speaker's lobby quite a crowd collected around the bulletin boards, and while they showed a lively interest in the proceedings of the convention, there was no excitement or enthusiasm manifested.

The President's Trip.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The president will visit Charlottesville, Va., next Wednesday for the purpose of attending the commencement of the University of Virginia. He will be accompanied by Secretary Bayard and possibly other members of the cabinet. Mrs. Cleveland will not be able to go. The party will leave Washington in the morning and will return in the evening.

Four Boys Drowned.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 22.—Four young boys, named Willie Croley, aged 13; his brother, Arthur, aged 12; Frank Wright, aged 14, and John F. Edmunds, aged 10, who live in Roxborough, a suburb of this city, were drowned while bathing in the canal.

A Gale in Canada.

GRAND RIVER, Que., June 22.—A gale that caused great loss of life and property, set in here Wednesday. Boats fishing on the Miscou banks were swept away, and as far as can be ascertained to [illegible] men were drowned.

NO CHOICE YET.

Continued from Fifth Column First Page.

up to nearly the hour set for the reassembling of the convention, and for this reason there were few delegates in the hall at 7 o'clock. The friends of Gresham were much elated at the recess taken this afternoon, and regarded it as favorable to the chances of their favorite. The recess was taken only after Senator Miller, of New York, and Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, had sent a message to Senator Farwell, of Illinois, requesting information as to whether such action would be agreeable to the Illinois delegation, and received an affirmative reply.

Speculation is rife as to when a break will come and who will be the fortunate candidate who will be the recipient of votes flowing from the disintegration of the solidity of the support of favorite sons, but nothing positive or trustworthy can be gathered and doubt still envelopes the situation. It is rumored however, that New York has decided to go to Harrison in order to prevent an agreement between the Indiana and Illinois delegations to solidify their strength on either Gresham or Harrison. But it is also stated that this action on the part of the New York delegation will not prevent a split among Indiana men and the transfer of a number of Indiana votes from Harrison to Gresham.

The heat was very great in the auditorium and the flutter of fans was incessant. The desire for comfort was stronger with many of the men in the audience than gallantry toward the ladies and coats were removed and vests opened, but the desire remained still unsatisfied.

The Night Session.

The convention was called to order at 7:15 p. m., by Chairman Estee, who had recovered his voice to a certain degree. The band struck up inspiring national airs, amongst them being "Dixie," which, however, did not create the enthusiasm which its every rendering excited at the recent St. Louis convention. "My Country, tis of Thee," was more popular and was greeted with applause, as was also "Marching through Georgia."

DEPEW WITHDRAWS.

As the music ceased, Mr. Depew ascended the platform and received an enthusiastic greeting from the delegates and audience. He said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention: I came here as a delegate at large from the state of New York, neither expecting nor desiring to appear in this convention or before it in any other capacity. After my arrival the representatives of New York, by unanimous vote, presented my name to this convention. It was done for state reasons, in the belief that because it was the only time since the organization of the republican party that all divisions should be healed and all interests united in the empire state, it would secure in that commonwealth the triumph of the ticket. [Applause.]

Under these conditions, personal considerations and opinion could have no possible weight. Since then discussion has arisen which has convinced me that my vocation and associations will raise questions in hitherto certain republican states, which might enable the enemy to obscure the great issue of the future industrial prosperity of this country [applause] which, unless obscured in some way, will surely win us success this fall. [Applause.] Delegates had voted to continue in my support so long as ballots were to be taken, but under the circumstances, after most earnest and prayerful consideration, I came to the conclusion that no personal consideration, no state reasons could stand for a moment in the way of the general success of the party all over the country, or could be permitted to threaten the integrity of the party in any commonwealth hitherto republican. In our own state, by wise laws and wiser submission to them by the railroad companies, the railway problem has been so completely settled that it has disappeared from our politics. [Applause.] But I believe there are communities where it still so active that there may be danger in having it presented directly or indirectly. Under these circumstances, and after your vote this morning, I called on the delegation from my own state and requested them to release me from further service in that capacity. They have consented, and my only excuse in appearing here is to give an excuse for their action and the appearance of my name and to express heartfelt thanks to the gentlemen from the states and territories who had honored me with their suffrages. The causes which led to this action on the part of the state of New York—now that their judgment has been arrived at—will leave no heartburnings among the people of that state. The delegation will go home to a constituency which were unanimous in the support of whoever may be the nominee of this convention. [Applause.]

John S. Wise arose and on behalf of the Virginia delegation said that that delegation had elected the following officers: Chairman, John S. Wise: member of the national committee, Morgan Teat; member of the committee to inform the nominees, Harry Sibley.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL TOMORROW.

General Hastings, of Pennsylvania, was then recognized by the chairman. He said that he arose in the interest of harmony and caution, and in what he believed to be the best interests of the party. He believed that those interests, dearer to the convention, would be the best served by an adjournment until tomorrow morning, in order to give the convention time to have a more thorough understanding and to prevent hasty and unconsidered action. He therefore moved to adjourn until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, and upon this motion he demanded the call of the roll of states.

There were at once seconds to this motion from Messrs. Tilley, of Missouri; Henderson, of Iowa; Fuller, of North Carolina, and King, of Maryland.

The roll call proceeded without incident until New York was reached, when a poll of the delegation was demanded. The call disclosed the fact that New York stood 10 in favor of General Hasting's motion; Depew voted no, amid applause.

The result was: Yes, 535; no, 282, as follows:

Alabama—yes 19, no 1; Arkansas—yes 14; California—yes 16; Colorado—yes 6; Connecticut—yes 8; Delaware—no 6; Florida—yes 3, no 4; Georgia—yes 21, no 1; Illinois—yes 30, no 12; Indiana—no 30; Iowa—yes 26; Kansas—yes 13; Kentucky—yes 13, no, 1; Louisiana—yes 16; Maine—yes 12, Maryland—yes 8, no 8; Massachusetts—yes 21, no 7; Michigan—yes 25, no 1; Minnesota—yes 10, no 4; Mississippi—yes 18; Missouri—yes 26; Nebraska—yes 10; Nevada—yes 10; New Hampshire—no 8; New Jersey—yes 7, no 11; New York—yes 10, no 61; North Carolina—yes 19, no 3; Ohio—yes 46; Oregon—yes 3, no 3; Pennsylvania—yes 50, no 10; Rhode Island—yes 8; South Carolina—yes 12, no 6; Tennessee—yes 15, no 7; Texas—yes 11, no 17; Vermont—no 8; Virginia—yes 10, no 13; West Virginia—yes 7, no 5; Wisconsin—no 22; Arizona—yes 2; Dakota—No 10; District of Columbia—yes 2; Idaho—Yes 2, Montana—yes 2; New Mexico—no 2, Utah—yes 2, Washington Territory—yes 3, no 3; Wyoming—yes 2.

Then chair then decjared the convention adjourned until ten o'clock tomorrow.

Blaine Still Stubborn.

NEW YORK, June 23.—The Tribune of this morning has the following cable dispatch:

LONDON June 22.—Mr. Blaine telegraphs today from Jedburgh that several American correspondents are following him, but that any attempt to represent that he has modified the position taken in his Florence and Paris letters is entirely groundless. This I cable at his request. G. W. S.

A Test Vote.

LONDON, June 22.—In the house of commons this afternoon the chairman announced the imprisonment of John Dillon, member of the house, for violating the crimes act.

John Morley gave notice to the house that he would introduce a resolution declaring that the operation and administration of the crimes act would undermine respect for law, estrange the minds of the people of Ireland, and deeply injure the common interests of the United Kingdom.

Mr. Gladstone gave notice that on Monday next he would ask the government to appoint a day for the discussion of Mr. Morley's resolution.

Mr. Smith, government leader, in the house, said the government had listened with the greatest attention to Mr. Morley's notice, feeling that it was a challenge to the government.

Date of the Coronation.

BERLIN, June 22.—The National Zeitung announces that the coronation of the emperor and empress as king and queen of Prussia will take place at Koenigsberg in the autumn.

Emperor William will open the reichstag with grand ceremonies, similar to those attending the opening of the reichstag in 1871, by his grand sire,

Premier and Pope.

ROME, June 22.—The Observatore Romano, referring to Premier Crispi's policy as intended to force the pope to leave Italy, says it will have that result if persevered in.

Spain at the Paris Exposition.

MADRID, June 22.—The chamber of deputies has rejected the proposal to devote one million pesetas for an official representation by Spain at the Paris exhibition, but has approved the granting of 5,000,000 pesetas to assist manufacturers desiring to send goods to the exhibition.

They Do Not Believe It.

LONDON, June 22.—The Emin Bey relief committee of London say that in view of facts in their possession, they place no reliance on pessamist reports concerning the Stanley expedition.

WALKING IN HIS SLEEP.

The Fatal Fall of a Somnambulist in Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 22.—[Special.]—John Connor, a man 50 years old, who has been living in the new town of West Nashville, died yesterday from injuries received early that morning by falling from a third story window in Barney McCabe's hotel, on Walnut street, opposite the union depot. Connor came in on a train the night before and went to McCabe's hotel to get a room for the night. He was told that the house was full, but he said he had been there before, and was finally told he could stay in the room over McCabe's sons. He went to bed in the third story, at midnight, and a man who occupied a room on the first floor heard something fall in the alley between the hotel and a house across. On going out he found Conner lying on the ground. Dr. J. L. Watkins was sent for and rendered assistance. Conner said he had gone to sleep and knew nothing till he felt himself falling from the window. He had walked in his sleep before. He was on his way to Hickman county to work in the mines. He was asked if he desired his wife telephoned for, who was reported to be keeping a boarding house in West Nashville, and he replied in the negative. His hips were broken. Two ribs were broken in the back and pressing on the kidneys, and his head was hurt. He died of concussion of the brain and lungs.

THE GRAVE CASES.

Three Murderers Acquitted In Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 22.—[Special.]—In the courts today, R. H. Wilson, one of the corpse trust conspirators, who pleaded not guilty, was tried. There was not much of a case against him. All that was proven was that the Shaffers had given him seventy-five dollars to conduct the funeral, furnish the coffin, carriages, hearse, etc. Wilson is a sexton, and an undertaker, and the only question was whether he was in the ring or not. The Dudley woman pleaded guilty, and will be let off with a light sentence. Purse, the keeper of the Magnolia cemetery, got a postponement of his trial till Tuesday next. There is a growing impression here that Purse was in the ring, despite dis denial.

Another murderer was acquitted today, making the third this term.

The thermometer today reached ninety-eight degrees.

FOURTEEN MEN DROWNED.

A Fishing Schooner Caught in a Gale Off Alaska.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22.—The steamer Bertha, which has arrived from Kurluk, Alaska, brought three of the sailors of the cod fishing schooner Isabel, which encountered a gale on May first, and on the third had to be abandoned. The men took to boats, but in the storm got separated. The eight skiffs which contained the nineteen men on board the Isabel at first, divided themselves to two parties of four skiffs. After being out three days two of the men went mad from hardships endured and had to be put in separate boats, and soon were drowned. When another boat capsized, Captain Nickerson, in trying to save the lives of the men, was drowned, as were also the men whom he tried to rescue. It is believed that the men in two boats which got separated from the others were also drowned, making fourteen who lost their lives.

STRANGLED TO DEATH.

Bungling Execution of a Murderer in Louisville Jail Yard.

LOUISVILLE, June 22.—William Patterson was hanged this morning at 6:30 o'clock, in the yard of Jefferson county jail. He was a colored man and was convicted, with another colored man, Albert Turner, for assaulting and fatally beating Miss Jennie Bowman, April 23, 1887. Patterson protested his innocence on the scaffold. He was strangled slowly to death, and four minutes after the drop fell said: "Curse them;" and then, "Lord save me." His struggles were frightful. Many people believe firmly in his innocence, and there were strong attempts to secure his pardon.

Political Meetings in North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 22.—[Special.]—Spier Whitaker, chairman of the democratic state executive committee, furnishes this evening the following programme for grand ratification meetings in July: There will be a grand torch light Cleveland and Fowle club processions at the following places, at each of which will be presented the candidates on the state ticket, presidential electors, our United States senators and other distinguished North Carolinians: Wilmington July 9, Newberne July 11, Goldsboro July 13, Fayetteville July 16, Raleigh July 18, Greensboro July 20, Charlotte July 23, Asheville July 25. The railroads of the state have been asked for reduced rates for persons attending these ratification meetings, and so soon as rates have been agreed upon they will be announced. The chairman of the executive committee of the county in which these torch light processions are to be held will take immediate charge and direction of the necessary preparations.

Slain by a Lunatic.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 22.—[Special.]—A considerable sensation was created throughout this state a few days ago by the announcement that Wylie J. Palmer, at one time superintendent of the state Deaf, Dumb and Blind institution, in this city and later superintendent of one at Hamilton, had been killed by a patient in the insane asylum of Monganton, N. C. It is now learned that the patient who killed Palmer is named G. W. Fine. All care possible is taken with the patients (over 400 in number,) but it is impossible always to prevent such occurences. Fine was a patient, and was harmless up the moment of striking Palmer. Fine says he was suddely told by the voice of God to kill Palmer, and as Palmer was passing at the time he struck him forthwith. The coroner has reported the occurrence to the solicitor of district.

A Reduction Asked.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 22.—This afternoon at the wage conference of the Amalgamated association and iron manufacturers, the latter presented their scale asking a ten per cent reduction as their ultimatum. The workers' committee had no authority to accept it, and decided to submit the question to a vote of the local lodges. The conference then adjourned until next Friday, when the amalgamated committee will be in position to accept or reject the manufacturers' proposition. If it is rejected there will probably be a lockout. At today's session of the Amalgamated association convention the following officers were elected: President, William Weihe; secretary, William Martin; treasurer, James Penny, of Pittsburg.

The Miners Defeated.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 22.—[Special.]—The strike of eight hundred coal miners at the Pratt mines, which began eight weeks ago, was settled today. The company won a complete victory. The men struck for fifty cents in summer and fifty-five cents in winter. They were receiving forty-five and fifty. Today they signed a one year contract to return to work at forty-five cents, the company to pay a sliding scale. The present rate is based on $13 per ton for iron, and for every advance of $2 per ton on iron the men receive an advance of five cents per ton for mining coal. The miners admit that they have lost, but say they were compelled to go to work as the other miners in the state failed to support them.

Dynamite in the Street.

CHATTANOOGA, June 22.—[Special.]—While putting in a main on Cherry street today, the gas company was compelled to do some heavy blasting to remove the rock. Dynamite was used, and a piece of rock weighing seventy-five pounds was thrown over half a square. It landed in front of the Loveman block, striking some iron grating, and crushed its way through into the cellar.

Several persons, who were passing along the street, narrowly escaped being killed.

The First Through Car.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 23.—[Special.]—Superintendent McClintock, of the Columbus and Western railroad, reached the city today in his private car, which was the first to come through on the new road. He says the regular schedule of freight and passenger trains will be put on July 1st.

A Libel Suit Settled.

DUBLIN, June 22.—The suit of William O'Brien against the Glasgow Herald for $25,000 for libel, has been settled. According to the terms of settlement, the Herald publishes an apology for the language regarding Mr. O'Brien and pays him £500.

DULLNESS OF TRADE.

Review of Fluctuations in Prices During the Last Week.

NEW YORK, June 22.—R. G. Duh & Co's review of trade says:

The country is awaiting and inaction in trade closely resembles midsummer dullness. Anxiety about crops has, in a great measure, abated. Financial uncertainties has but little present influence, narrowing industrial and commercial demands accumulations unemployed at all financial centers. Political uncertainty engrosses attention, and there is little prospect that it will diminish until the ballots have been counted in November. The volume of business still continues, which would have been called large a few years ago, but falls more than ten per cent below that of last year. Latest reports of exchanges show a decrease of eleven per cent in the aggregate in comparison with last year and a decrease of seven per cent outside of New York, with twenty-three out of thirty-eight cities reporting a shrinkage. At St. Louis, Kansas City and New Orleans there are gains, but at Philadelphia a decrease of 19 per cent.; at Cincinnati of 16, at Chicago of 7, at Boston of 6, and at New York of 12 per cent.

The shrinkage in the volume of business is accompanied by a decline in prices of commodities generally, and the advance in prices of securities. Grain goes down and stocks go up with some reason. When crop prospects decidedly improve and favorable weather of late has changed Northwestern expectations materially.

Wheat, corn and oats have each declined about 3½ cents during the past week without heavy trading, which would mark a downward tendency as mainly speculative in character.

Lard has fallen thirty cents per hundred pounds, with no change in hogs. Oil has declined three cents, and butter half cent, eggs one cent and coffee half a cent, but cotton is three sixteenths stronger, the present demand having more influence than prospective yield.

The general average of prices has declined during the week about three-quarters of one per cent.

Reports from interior points are uniformly favorable in tone, for the prospect is considered cheering, though at most points present transactions are in a decreasing volume.

Money is nowhere in sharp demand, and complaints of slowness in collections are much less numerous this week. Good crops give confidence as to the future, even where inactivity is now most noticeable. In the more important branches of trade no great change is seen.

Cotton goods are in steady, but in moderate demand. Print cloths are strong at four cents for sixty-fours. But transaction in men's or women's woolen goods are moderate, with prices ruling below last year's, where foreign competition is felt.

The wool market halts because holders offer new wools sparingly at present quotations, having faith in better prices, after the fear of a change of the tariff has passed.

It is thought there is some improvement in the boot and shoe trade, and the movement is fairly good. Just now the iron business has to be considered in connection with the recent improvement in demand for coal.

The stock market has advanced about $1.25 per share, but with indications that the prevailing speculative influences promise only a temporary advance. More significant is the enlarging demand for investment securities, and particularly for bonds of new and promising roads, and yet this demand is apt to appear for a time, whenever activity checks the employment in trade or industry.

Rail rates prevailing are low, and tend lower. The competition of water routes is severe, and the average lake rate for May is 2 1-10 cents per bushel, the lowest on record, except in one year, while the average canal rate, 3 3-10 cents, is the lowest on record, and at one time grain was taken for 2 3-4 cents, the lowest rate yet known from Buffalo to New York.

The theory that railroad building is to be large this year is met by the stubborn fact that sales of steel rails to June 1st have been only 875,000 tons, against 1,151,445 the last year to the same date, and shipments only 448,149 tons, against 747,181 last year. Increasing anxiety to sell pig iron is noted. Bethlehem furnaces have been banked and the Pennsylvania steel works will stop for repairs in July. In a word, current prices are too many works unremunerative.

The outgo of gold has never been so large and has been more than met by the treasury disbursements in the purchase of bonds and otherwise, which have exceeded receipts by about $5,000,000 for the week. Nevertheless, foreign trade continues in such shape that gold must go abroad largely, unless the outward movement of securities continues unchecked. In three weeks the exports from New York have fallen 8½ per cent below last year's, while there has been an increase here of imports of 6 per cent. Money is everywhere in abundant supply, and it will doubtless be the policy of the treasury to prevent any stringency, but unless business becomes much more active little effort to that end will be needed for the next two months.

Business failures occurring throughout the country during last week number for the United States 176, Canada 28, total 204, against 232 last week. The Pacific states with forty casualties and Canada with twenty-eight furnish one third of the total number of failures this week.

The Sunday Closing Clause.

LONDON, June 22.—A meeting of dissident liberals was held here today, Lord Hartington presiding. His lordship strongly supported the government's proposal to drop the Sunday closing clause of the local government bill, and warned dissidents who had avowed their intention of supporting the clause that they would place the government in a difficult position if they persisted. The resolution to support the government was unanimously carried.

Special Rates to be Made.

NEW YORK, June 22.—The railway passenger agents today decided to make special rates for travellers for the convention of democratic clubs at Baltimore, on July 4th, and for the Ohio valley festival.

If you have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be persuaded to take any other. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla, which possesses peculiar strength and curative power.

TANSY PILLS
Are perfectly Safe and always Effectual. Never fail to afford speedy and certain relief. More than 10,000 American women use them regularly. Guaranteed superior to all others or cash refunded. If your druggist don't keep "Wilcox's Compound Tansy Pills," accept no worthless nostrum said to be "just as good," but send 4c. for "Woman's Safe Guard," and receive the only absolutely reliable remedy by mail. WILCOX SPECIFIC CO., Phila., Pa.

Long-Standing.
Blood Diseases are cured by the persevering use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

This medicine is an Alterative, and causes a radical change in the system. The process, in some cases, may not be quite so rapid as in others; but, with persistence, the result is certain. Read these testimonials:—

"For two years I suffered from a severe pain in my right side, and had other troubles caused by a torpid liver and dyspepsia. After giving several medicines a fair trial without a cure, I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I was greatly benefited by the first bottle, and after taking five bottles I was completely cured."—John W. Benson, 70 Lawrence st., Lowell, Mass.

Last May a large carbuncle broke out on my arm. The usual remedies had no effect and I was confined to my bed for eight weeks. A friend induced me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Less than three bottles healed the sore. In all my experience with medicine, I never saw more

Wonderful Results.

Another marked effect of the use of this medicine was the strengthening of my sight."—Mrs. Carrie Adams, Holly Springs, Texas.

"I had a dry scaly humor for years, and suffered terribly; and, as my brother and sister were similarly afflicted, I presume the malady is hereditary. Last winter, Dr. Tyron, (of Fernandina, Fla.,) recommended me to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and continue it for a year. For five months I took it daily. I have not had a blemish upon my body for the last three months."—T. B. Wiley, 146 Chambers st., New York City.

"Last fall and winter I was troubled with a dull, heavy pain in my side. I did not notice it much at first, but it gradually grew worse until it became almost unbearable. During the latter part of this time, disorders of the stomach and liver increased my troubles. I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and, after faithfully continuing the use of this medicine for some months, the pain disappeared and I was completely cured."—Mrs. Augusta A. Furbush, Haverhill, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

PEARLINE.

SUMMER RESORTS.

"QUEEN OF THE MOUNTAINS."

PORTER SPRINGS, LUMPKIN COUNTY, GEORGIA, board $28 per month; hack fare from Gainesville (every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) $2, and trunks 50 cents each; ten pin alley, billiards and baths free; Chalybeate water; daily mail with money order office; altitude 3,000 feet; Dr. T. J. Heard, of Galveston, Texas, resident physician; L. C. Meaders, Gainesville, Ga., hack line contractor. For further information address

MR. & MRS. H. P. FARROW, Proprietors.
June 32-d 1m

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL,
Madison Square, New York.

THE LARGEST, BEST APPOINTED AND MOST liberally managed hotel in the world, with the most central and delightful location.

HITCHCOCK, DARLING & CO.
A. B. Darling, formerly of the Battle House, Mobile.
Hiram Hitchcock, formerly of the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans. tu th sa su

STOCKTON HOTEL, POPULAR PRICES.
CAPE MAY, N. J.
New Ownership. New Management. Newly Furnished. Perfect Appointments. Finest beach in the world. Opens June 20. F. THEO. WALTON, Prop'r, Late of St. James Hotel, New York.
tues thus sat sun

SALT SPRINGS HOTEL
LOCATED AT SALT SPRINGS STATION ON THE Georgia Pacific railway, twenty miles west of Atlanta, Ga. Always open. Rooms thoroughly renovated. Table supplied with the best. All are invited. Satisfaction guaranteed. Terms reasonable.
tu, sat MRS. S. L. COOKE, Proprietoress

THE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,
Greenbrier County, W. Va.,
THE MOST CELEBRATED OF ALL THE MOUNTAIN resorts, and one of the oldest and most popular of America's watering places, will open the season June 1st. Elevated above side-water 2,000 feet; surrounding mountains, 3,500 feet. Send for pamphlet describing hygienic advantages.
1m B. F. EAKLE, Superintendent.

THE PRINCESS ANNE,
VIRGINIA BEACH, VA.
A charming new and pelatial hotel situated on the Atlantic ocean eighteen miles east of Norfolk, Va.
OPENS JUNE 1,
And remains open throughout the year. A delightful summer and winter resort. For descriptive pamphlet, terms, etc.; address
J. W. ALMY, Manager.
tues, thurs, sat.

A STONE PALACE!
IN THE COUNTRY.
WITH ACCOMMODATIONS FOR 800 GUESTS, supplied with every convenience and comfort, practically fireproof, surrounded by 150 acres of ornamental grounds (an earthly paradise for children), two bands of music—a separate band for children.
RATES
$17.50 to $21.00 and upward per week. Half price for children and servants. Rooms with private bath or private parlors extra.
Can live much cheaper here than anywhere else in the United States in proportion to the elegance of the living, and the beauty and healthfulness of the surroundings.

WAUKESHA
Is 100 miles from Chicago. Water fresh and free to guests is on draught in the hotel from the Bethesda Spring, Silurian Spring, Arcadian Spring, Fountain Spring and Iron Spring (all located near the hotel.) Address
FOUNTAIN SPRING HOUSE, Waukesha, Wis.
J. M. LEE, Manager.

BATTERY PARK HOTEL
ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.
OPEN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.
JOHN B. STEELE, MANAGER.
Summer Rates for Season of 1888.
May, June, July, August and September.

WHEN ONE ROOM IS OCCUPIED BY ONE person: Per day.	$ 4 00
Per week	$21 to 25 00
Per month of 4 weeks	75 to 90 00
When one room is occupied by two persons:	
Per day	$ 7 00
Per week	$ 35 to 42 00
Per month	120 to 150 00

Special rates to families.
Above rates are governed according to location of rooms. Parlor suites and rooms with baths extra.

"Hotel St. Simons"
ST. SIMONS ISLAND, GA.
S. FRANK WARREN,
MANAGER.
We claim that we have the finest resort on the seashore south of Atlantic City, and we kindly refer to the following gentlemen, who have just left us after a stay of ten days with their families. Ask them what they think of our hotel and its attractions:
COLONEL JOHN A. FITTEN,
EDWARD PETERS,
CLARENCE ANGIER,
HUGH McKELDIN.
June20—1w

Fauquier White Sulphur Springs,
FAUQUIER COUNTY, VA., 56 MILES SOUTH OF Washington, on Virginia Midland division of Piedmont Air-Line, open for guests from June 1st to December 1st. Most complete and best furnished brick hotel in the south.
Gas, electric bells, hot and cold baths on each floor.
Circulars at office of Constitution.
H. CABELL MADDUX, Manager.

SCHOOLS.

CATOOSA SPRINGS
—OPEN—
SUMMER AND WINTER.
BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS, SUPERIOR BUILDings, Large Capacity, Location High, Drainage Perfect, Our
Buffalo Epsom,
Sulphur, Chalybeate
and many other mineral waters are among the best in the world.
Rates: $40 per month; $12 per week: $2 per day.
Special rates to families.
Special reduced rates from Atlanta, Marietta and Rome, over Western and Atlantic Railroad to the Springs, beginning June the 1st.
Address CATOOSA SPRINGS CO., Catoosa Springs Ga.

THE MONTGOMERY WHITE SULPHUR Springs, Virginia. On the Summit of the Alleghanies, 2,000 feet above tide water. All rail to the Springs. Capacity 600. Open from June to November. Rates moderate. G. W. FAGG & CO., Proprietors. Send for Pamphlet. J. WATKINS LEE, Manager.
june2—sat mon

SUMMER SCHOOL.
For ladies in all advanced polite branches. Metropolitan advantages. Proximity and frequent rapid transit to nearby resorts. Send for circular giving full details. Van Norman Institute, (established '85) 20 Central Park West, New York.

Fall season begins September 27, 1888. Address Mme Van Norman, as above.

Coleman National Business College, Newark, N. J. Open all the year. Best course of Business Training. Best facilities. Pleasantest location. Lowest rates. Shortest time. Most highly recommended write for Catalogue and be convinced. H. COLEMAN, Pres't.

Washington Seminary.
HOME AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
50 Walton Street, Atlanta, Ga.
FALL TERM BEGINS SEPT. 12TH. FACULTY able and experienced. The Music Department is a part of the music school of Mr. Alfredo Barili. The Art School is under the direction of Mr. H. W. Barnitz. The Primary Department is in charge of a successful teacher, trained in the best methods of primary and kindergarten instruction. For catalogue apply to MRS. BAYLOR STEWART, Principal.

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute,
TROY, N. Y.
Examinations for admission to this, the oldest School of Engineering in the United States, will be held in Atlanta, at High School Building, 47 Washington street, on May 30th, 1888. Candidates will report at 9 a. m. on that day to Mr. W. F. Slaton, who will conduct the examinations, in the following subjects: Spelling, English grammar, geography, arithmetic, algebra, through equations of the 2d degree—including radicals—and in plane geometry. The examinations will be wholly written, and a fee of $5 will be required for each candidate. For further information address
D. M GREENE, Director, Troy, N. Y.
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UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.
SUMMER LAW LECTURES (nine weekly) begin 12th July, 1888, and end 12th September. For circular apply (P. O. University of Va.) to JOHN B. MINOR, Prof. Com. and Stat. Law.
may 30 2w june15 2w

TRINITY HALL.
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Near Louisville, Ky. Next session begins Sept. 19th Address E. L. MCCLELLAND, Head Master, or Rt. Rev. T. U. DUDLEY, D. D., Box 87 Louisville, Ky.
may 18—d 20t

ROSE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE,
TERRE HAUTE, IND.—A SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING.
Well endowed, well equipped departments of Mechanical and Civil Engineering, Electricity, Chemistry and Drawing. Extensive Shops and Laboratories. For Catalogue, address T. C. MENDENHALL, Pres.

MRS. E. T. CLARK,
OF 19 E. 9TH STREET, NEAR 5TH AVENUE, New York city, will let during present summer months, fine rooms, handsomely furnished, with superior board, to families and gentlemen by day or week. Her house is in central part of the city, is in thorough sanitary condition, and within two minute's walk of the elevated and surface railway lines. For particulars and reference, please address as above. 2t

CNCINNATI, WALNUT HILLS.
Miss Nourse's
English and French Family and Day School
Will re-open Sept. 26. Pupils may join special classes in Languages, Literature and Art, or may take the full course of study fitting for College Examination. Circulars and further information can be had during the Summer on application to the above address. sat sun

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY
BALTIMORE.
Announcements for the next academic year are now ready and will be sent on application. w

COUNTY TAX NOTICE.

What is the matter with the State and County tax payers? Nearly 4,000 returned during the month of April, but since May set in, only now and then a tax payer drops in to make his returns. Very few merchants and business men have given in. The result will be that I will be unable to wait on them in the rush about the time the books close. Persons owning real estate outside of the city will bear in mind that they must give the number of the land lot in which their property is located.

J. O. HARRIS,
State and County Tax Receiver.
th sa su 10t

LOTTERY.
UNPRECEEENTED ATTRACTION!
OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED
LA. S. L.
Louisiana State Lottery Company.
Incorporated by the Legislature in 1868, for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.
Its Grand Extraordinary Drawings take place Semi-Annually (June and December,) and its Grand Single Number Drawings take place on each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.
"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Quarterly Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."
Commissioners.
We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters.
R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisiana Nat'l Bk.
PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State Nat'l Bk.
A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bk.
CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING
In the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, July 10, 1888.
CAPITAL PRIZE, $300,000.
100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each. Halves $10; Quarters $5; Tenths $2; Twentieths $1.

LIST OF PRIZES.		
1 PRIZE OF	$300,000 is	$300,000
1 PRIZE OF	100,000 is	100,000
1 PRIZE OF	50,000 is	50,000
1 PRIZE OF	25,000 is	25,000
2 PRIZES OF	10,000 are	20,000
5 PRIZES OF	5,000 are	25,000
25 PRIZES OF	1,000 are	25,000
100 PRIZES OF	500 are	50,000
200 PRIZES OF	300 are	60,000
500 PRIZES OF	200 are	100,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Prizes of $500 are		$50,000
100 Prizes of $300 are		30,000
100 Prizes of $200 Prize are		20,000
TERMINAL PRIZES.		
999 Prizes of $100 are		99,900
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1,334 Prizes amounting		$1,054,800

NOTE—Tickets drawing Capital Prize are not entitled to terminal Prizes.
For Club Rates, or and further information, apply to the undersigned. Your handwriting must be distant and Signature plain. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address.
Send POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by express (at our expense) addressed to
M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La.
or M. A. DAUPHIN,
Washington, D. C.
Address Registered Letters to
NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.
REMEMBER That the presence of Generals Beauregard and Early, who are in charge of the drawings, is a guarantee of the strictest fairness and integrity, that the chances are all equal, and that no one can possibly divine what number will draw a Prize.
REMEMBER that the payment of all Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and the Tickets are signed by the President of an Institution, whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of any imitations or anonymous schemes. [sun mon we

CLIFF HOUSE
AND COTTAGES,
TALLULAH FALLS,
GEORGIA.
99 MILES FROM ATLANTA, ON THE PIEDmont Air-Line, in the Blue Ridge Mountains, 2,200 feet above sea level,
Opens June 1st.
SCOFIELD BROS. Managers.
May 30-Mon Wed Fri Sun

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST A. L. Moore, late of said county, deceased, are notified to make out an itemized account, sworn to and present to the undersigned at Lawrenceville, Ga., and all persons indebted to the said A. L. Moore must make immediate settlement. June the 5th, 1888. M. E. EWING, June 6-5 wed Executor.

State of Georgia Bonds.

FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
ATLANTA, Ga., June 1, 1888.

UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF AN ACT APproved September 5, 1887, authorizing the governor and treasurer to issue bonds of the state to an amount not to exceed nineteen hundred thousand dollars, with which to pay off that portion of the public debt maturing January 1st, 1889, sealed proposals will be received at the office of the treasurer of Georgia, up to 12 o'clock m., on July 6th next, for one million nine hundred thousand dollars of four and one-half per cent coupon bonds (maturing as herein set forth) to be delivered October 1st, 1888:

One hundred thousand dollars to mature January 1st, 1898.
One hundred thousand dollars to mature January 1st, 1899.
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One hundred thousand dollars to mature January 1st, 1913.
One hundred thousand dollars to mature January 1st, 1914.
One hudnred thousand dollars to mature January 1st, 1915.
One hundred thousand dollars to mature January 1st, 1916.

The bonds to be in denomination of one thousand dollars, with semi-annual coupons due on the 1st day of January and July of each year respectively.

The principal and interest payable in the city of New York, at such place as the governor may elect, and at the office of the treasurer of the state, in the city of Atlanta, Georgia.

Bids must be accompanied by certified check or checks—certificate of deposits of some solvent bank or bankers, or bonds of the state of Georgia for five per cent of the amount of such bid, said checks or certificate of deposit being made payable to the treas

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G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early

Commissioners.

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Bids must be accompanied by certified check or checks—certificate of deposits of some solvent bank or bankers, or bonds of the state of Georgia for five per cent of the amount of such bid, said checks or certificate of deposit being made payable to the treasurer of Georgia.

Bids will be opened by the governor and treasurer, and declared by the sixteenth of July next, the state reserving the right to reject any or all of said bids.

The state will issue registered bonds in lieu of any of the above named bonds, as provided in said act, at any time on demand of the owner thereof.

Copies of the act of the general assembly authorizing this issue of bonds will be furnished on application to the treasurer.

R. U. HARDEMAN, Treasurer.
JNO. B. GORDON, Governor.
jn 8—4w su wed

HELEN'S LOVE.

By Edward N. Wood.

Helen Tracy was a beautiful girl of eighteen, when Albert Darnel unfolded his heart to her and disclosed the love he bore her, and offered his fortune and hand in exchange for the white, tender fingers that lay trembling in his own.

She accepted, and in the dawn of this new life found such happiness as only comes when pure love is given and reciprocated.

Darnel was an only son of a very rich and aristocratic planter, whose broad domain lay about the village of L——. He was now twenty-two, and not over that period of life when the "wild-oat sowing" is said to be in full blast.

He was what nine out of every ten young men are—one of those rapid youths, whose past life makes some hold up their hands in holy horror, but whose path gradually narrows into a steady, easy-going way by the time the age of thirty is reached, when they become the backbone of a community and brains of the land.

I do not propose a defense for this wild, reckless mode of living in the boys, but do say that if most of our old men will glance back, they will see acts of their early days repeated in the rising generation—no better and no worse.

Albert Darnel was the soul of honor, generous to a fault, and with a disposition easily influenced either by good or bad advice; his chief fault lay in an intense passion for drink, and for this I cannot say he was to blame, for science tells us that such a complaint is a disease, and hereditary to a certain extent—this being the case, could he be censured for a fault bestowed by his birth?

Can a man be blamed for a deformity, the making of which he had nothing to do with?

Whether he should be condemned for it or not, however, does not concern this narrative, which is but true facts, slightly altered.

Helen knew of his weakness, and on the day she promised to be his, she made the condition that he should never taste another drop of alcoholic beverage.

"For," she said, "if you do, I will not wed you—even if we are at the altar, and I discover you have been drinking since this promise, I will withdraw."

Of course, Albert swore to be a sober man forever afterward, and he meant it, too, but alas! temptations too strong for his weak resolve soon surrounded and devoured him.

A few days later, together with several friends, Albert paid a visit to the city of A——, some fifty miles from his home, determined to keep his promise and refuse all invitations to drink.

The purpose, mainly, of this visit was to purchase an engagement ring for his love, which was his first act on arriving at his destination. After this he strolled about the streets with his companions, refusing several times to indulge, until at last Joe Bascom, one of his friends, said:

"Al, I'll be blamed if I'd let a woman tie me up that way, and before marriage, too. If this is the condition now, what won't she demand afterwards?"

At this shot Albert winced and began asking himself whether it would be any harm.

"One drink won't hurt," he muttered, "and she'll never know it."

Thus he argued, and finally took the fatal drink, adding:

"You boys must not tell on me when we get home."

Of course they all vowed eternal silence.

But, alas! for poor, weak humanity, one drink instead of satisfying Albert only called for more; and the way now open, and blood boiling with excitement, he poured down the fluid and entirely forgot the loving eyes at home, whose face was now alight with joy, anticipating the cause of Albert's visit to the city and awaiting his return with the little jewel that was to bind her to him.

Albert kept imbibing brandy and whisky, until he felt a weakness seize his entire body, and he sank to the floor stupefied, unconscious—a noble, handsome man now below the level of beasts. When he regained his consciousness he was alone, and, raising himself up, he was horrified to find himself in a cell, locked in like a felon.

This blow was terrible, and in an agonized state of mind he approached the door and rattled it wildly.

The jailer came and released him, saying: "There is no charge against you, my young man, we found you dead drunk, and brought you here for safe keeping."

Blinded by remorse, and conscience stricken, the poor fellow rushed out of the place, but the jailer called him back: "Here are your valuables, sir,' handing him his watch, purse, and the little golden band he had bought for her who was now lost to him forever.

There was no hope in his breast, for he was satisfied that the news had preceded him, and, with heart loaded with sorrow, he returned to his native village.

The next day he started toward Helen's house, a wild, tumultuous throbbing filling him.

"Surely she will forgive me," he muttered to himself. "I did not mean to do it."

He found her seated in the flower yard that fronted her home, reclining in an agonized attitude on a rustic seat, beneath the branches of a huge oak, where, only a few days ago, he told her he loved her and promised to fight temptation for her sake.

A short interview followed, in which she told him that all was known, even his arrest, and that from thence they must never meet again.

"Who told you this?" he demanded, for to his honorable soul he felt that his companions had deserted him purposely.

"Mr. Bascom, who was with you when—" here she stopped, feeling that she had said too much. And she had; for, with a cry of rage, Albert left her and hurried toward the village.

An hour later Helen heard that Albert Darnel had shot and instantly killed Joe Bascom, and escaped.

This blow was too much for the poor girl, and she sank into a delirious fever that held her in its grasp for many days.

* * * * * * *

Five years passed, and we find Helen and her parents in a western town, where they were stopping for a short while, on a traveling tour, vainly endeavoring to turn the girl's mind from the horror she had passed through.

On a bright afternoon they were seated on the broad veranda surrounding the house they were stopping at, when a group of men were seen approaching slowly, carrying an object between them on a roughly devised litter.

Helen felt a thrill of terror as they neared them, and a feeling of undefinable dread passed over her.

When within a short distance they stopped, and one of the men advanced, and spoke;

"Stranger, we have a man out here dying—he's a brave one, too, for he has lost his life in saving another—and if you know anything about medicine, or if there's a doctor here, we would like to have him come at once."

Mr. Tracy was not a professional physician, but had studied that science, and went out at once.

He found a pale, emaciated young man, laying on the litter, apparently suffering agony, but uttering no sound.

His eyes looked up piteously as Mr. Tracy came up and a startled look crept over his face, but the kind old gentleman paid no heed to his expression, and sinking on his knees began examining his wounds.

"A tree fell on him," explained the spokesman. "We were cutting down a very large one, and it was about to fall, when he saw my little kid, a boy six years old, playing exactly on the spot where the tree was to drop. The last blow had been dealt, the tree was starting on its fall, when he darts from us and rushes right under it. I couldn't understand what he was after, until I saw my little boy thrown into a clump of bushes out of danger and then the tree came thundering down, catching him under it."

Mr. Tracy had finished his examination by this time, and, sadly shaking his head, said:

"Nothing can help him, now."

The woodman covered his face with his rough hands and wept bitterly.

Helen and her mother had been watching the crowd curiously, when the former arose and went toward them. She came up modestly and at last caught a glimpse of the dying man.

He saw her, and there was a cry of:

"Helen!"

"Albert!"

And the two separated hearts were together once more. Kneeling beside him, her arms encircling his neck, and tears of sorrowful joy flowing from her eyes, Helen held the head of her only love, as the light of his life gradually flickered and dimmed.

"Thank God," murmured Albert, "that I can die this way, that I see once more your loving eyes and feel your embrace, for although I do not deserve it, yet my darling, I love you, and since that horrible day I have never tasted drink in any form."

"My poor darling," sobbed the broken hearted girl, "how you have suffered."

"Yes, love," he whispered, "God alone knows how I have suffered and repented my deeds, but all is forgotten, and—and—I am—happy."

A faint quiver, a bright, happy smile, and all that was left to the sorrow striken woman was a lump of clay in the form of the man she loved.

* * * * * * *

Years have passed since then, but on the first day of every May, a slender, wan faced woman, whose faltering step and snow white head tells the watcher that she will soon "pass over," brings flowers of bright hues and decorates a lonely grave near a small town in the west.

For hours she sits and gazes at this mound of earth, her mind reverting over past years, and then with a weary sigh she arises and seeks the train that carries her home to a far distant state.

LANDING AN ARMY IN ENGLAND.

Some Comparisons Between that Undertaking and Similar Ones in Our Civil War.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The dicussion in the British Parliament this week upon the possibility of taking an army of 100,000 men across the channel from France and landing it in effective condition has excited some interest among army and navy officers here. It is, in fact, to our civil war that we must go back for the latest examples of the transportation of armies by water on a large scale. The most prominent instances of such transportation are those of the expositions to the Carolinas and to New Orleans, and, above all, the transfer of McClellan's army to the peninsula in the spring of 1862.

This last was really the only enterprise at all comparable with the one under hypothesis in the invasion of England. It undertook to transfer 121,000 men by water from Washington and Alexandria to Fort Monroe, besides 14,000 animals, 290 cannon, and a vast quantity of wagons, pontoons, and quartermasters and commissary stores. For this purpose 400 vessels, including steamers and sailing ships, were gathered in a few weeks upon the Potomac from all parts of the coast where they could be procured. The actual movement of the forces was one of the most brilliant effected in the history of the war department during the four years. It was asserted at the time, and the claim remained unchallenged, that for speed and safety it had no recorded parallel; and in face of this enormous mass of transportation the only losses reported were those of nine barges, whose contents were saved, and a few mules. A foreign writer at the time declared the movement to be "the stride of a giant."

This, then, is the one example in the history of the last thirty years which can be compared with the hypothetical movement across the channel discussed in parliament this week. It effectually shows that an army greater than the one there supposed has been actually transported over an equivalent distance. Yet the moment the experience of McClellan's movement is examined it is seen to confirm emphatically the elements of difficulty stated—and not overstated—by Lord George Hamilton in the house of commons. A part of the transports had previously been collected at Annapolis for the Urbana movement, and hence could be the more rapidly accumulated at Alexandria; and yet, with all the extraordinary energy of the war department exercised for four weeks, there were not enough of them to take 50,000 men, with their military belongings, at a single time. The supposition in an invasion of Great Britain is that at least 100,000 men must be carried and landed together in order to hold their own. Heintzelman's corps began the movement, embarking March 17, 1862; Porter's followed, on the 22d; by the 2d of April there had arrived on the peninsula 58,000 men all three arms and 100 guns. The remainder of the army followed by divisions, in various installments, as fast as transports could be procured. This result, the admiration of military and naval critics ever since, is quite a different affair from taking more than 100,000 men across the channel from Brest to Hastings, leaving there one day and landing the next, as described in one of the numerous campaigns for the invasion of England invented by ingenius writers of these days.

Besides, it will be observed that the greater part of the course from Alandria to Fort Monroe was down a river, which is quite a different affair from the choppy seas of the British channel. But a far more important point, in fact the key point to the whole discussion, is that the entire voyage was as free from molestation from confederate cruisers as a voyage over the same water today would be; whereas the British navy, the largest in the world, is not thus to be counted out of the problem. To give an invasion the slightest possibility of success, it would be necessary to suppose an extraordinary chain of circumstances, by which most of that navy was absent from British waters or had been defeated and almost annihilated in previous naval combats. It may be laid down as highly probable that for success it would need to be undertaken by an aggregation of continental powers, rather than by one of them, even France or Germany, as now existing. It would also probably have to be an event coming after war had been some time waged, rather than as its first movement, since it is impossible to conceive any such movement one or a series of prodigious British naval defeats. As to the talk of invading England by surprise, under any circumstances, it is preposterous. The accumulation of the army necessary for that purpose, the collection of the necessary transports, and the process of embarking absolutely could not go on without giving England weeks or months of notice.

It may also be said that while 100,000 men are spoken of as the minimum required for successful invasion, such a force would have no easy job on hand even if safely landed. Napoleon proposed an army of 150,000 men for this task, which he proposed to transport in no fewer than 1,000 vessels from Boulogne to the English shores. This was more than eighty years ago, since which time, of course, we have the achievements of steam navigation to count on; but since then the British navy and the population of Great Britain have also greatly increased.

Among the people of today, there are few indeed, who have not heard of the merits of Prickly Ash Bark and Berries, as a household remedy. Teas and drinks have been made of them for centuries, and in hundreds of families have formed the sole reliance in rheumatic and kidney diseases. Prickly Ash Bitters now take the place of the old system and is more beneficial in all troubles of this nature.

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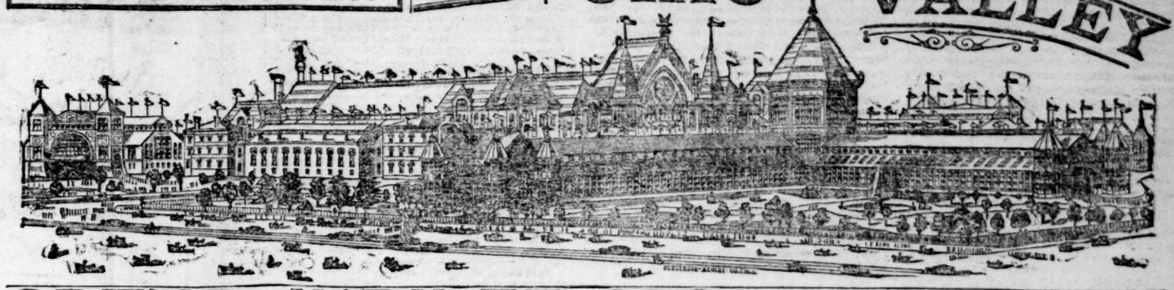

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ATLANTA, GA., June 17th, 1888.

On and after this date Passenger Trains will run daily, except those marked †, which are run daily, except Sunday. And those marked * are run on Sunday only.

Leave Atlanta	6 50 am	7 15 pm	2 15pm	9 10am	†6 15pm	*3 00pm	†12 01pm
Arrive Hapeville	7 15 am	7 38 pm	2 40pm	9 35am	†6 42pm	*3 30pm	†12 30pm
Arrive Griffin	8 29 am	8 43 pm	3 56pm	10 48am	†8 20pm	*5 00pm	
Arrive Macon	10 25 am	10 50 pm	6 20pm	1 00pm			
Arrive Columbus, via Griffin	11 20 am		7 06pm				
Arrive Columbus, via Macon		6 50 am		5 50pm			
Arrive Eufaula		4 00 pm		4 38am			
Arrive Albany		2 55 pm		11 05pm			
Arrive Millen		2 08 pm	3 20 am				
Arrive Savannah		5 00 pm	6 15 am				

Passengers for Carrollton, Thomaston, Perry, Fort Gaines, Talbotton, Buena Vista, Blakely, Clayton Ala., Sylvania, Sandersville, Wrightsville, Eatonton, Milledgeville, should take the 6:50 a. m. train from Atlanta.

Leave Savannah	7 10 am	8 20 pm					
Leave Millen	9 45 am	11 00 pm		10 47 am			
Leave Eufaula			2 10 am	11 55 am			
Leave Albany							
Leave Columbus, via Macon	6 00 am	6 45 pm					
Leave Columbus, via Griffin	1 10 pm						
Leave Macon	2 05 pm	3 10 am	6 00 am	5 25 pm			
Leave Griffin	4 01 pm	5 11 am	8 20 am	7 18 pm	* 7 45 am	† 5 15 am	
Leave Hapeville	5 15 pm	6 15 am	9 25 am	8 33 pm	* 9 05 am	† 6 47 am	† 1 10 pm
Arrive Atlanta	5 40 pm	6 40 am	9 58 am	9 00 pm	* 9 35 am	† 7 25 am	† 1 40 pm

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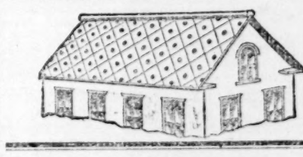
june5—1m†



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STATE POLITICS.

The Action of the Morgan County Democrats.

Hancock Against a State Law—The Candidates for the Legislature Being Announced.

MADISON, Ga., June 22.—[Special.]—The democratic executive committee of Morgan county has ordered a primary election for the first Saturday in August, to nominate candidates for senator and representative. As yet, there is but one candidate who has formally announced himself as being in the race for representative, subject to the nomination of the democratic party, viz.: Colonel William R. Muston. Colonel Muston now holds the office of county solicitor, and, if nominated and elected, will do credit to Morgan county in the legislative halls.

Dr. T. P. Gibbs comes out in today's Advertiser in a well written letter announcing himself as a candidate for senator from the 28th district, and he clearly states his position on three important questions. In his letter Dr. Gibbs says: "I am opposed to the sale of the Western and Atlantic railroad.

"I am opposed to the paying of anything for betterments.

"Am in favor of returning a senator to the United States senate who is in full accord with the president on a reduction of the tariff. I am also in favor of the state assitting the disabled confederate soldiers." Colonel J. G. McHenry, Sr., also comes out in a card announcing himself as a candidate for senator, subject to the nomination of the democratic party. All these gentlemen are true democrats, and should either of them be elected, will fill the office creditably. Two other candidates are spoken of for senator, but as yet they have not entered the field.

Augustus Johnson, one of our most worthy colored citizens, died here yesterday of dropsy of the heart. He was quite popular among all classes, and his funeral was largely attended by both white and colored. He has been with the family of Mr. James A. Wade for a long time, and will be missed in the town.

AGAINST A STATE LAW.

Hancock County Takes a Decided Stand on the Prohibition Question.

SPARTA, Ga., June 22.—[Special.]—The democratic mass meeting held here yesterday was entirely harmonious and was presided over by Hon. T. M. Hunt.

Judge R. H. Lewis offered the following resolutions which were adopted without a dissenting voice:

Resolved 1. That we pledge anew our support to the principle of rotation so long the custom of the party, as the same has heretofore been understood, and especially as it was declared and explained by the last convention of the 28th senatorial district, and by virtue of which the delegates from the three counties meet in convention on terms of absolute equality, to select that man from the county furnishing the senator, who is best fitted to perform the duties of the office, whether he be the first choice of the county furnishing the senator or not.

2. That our delegates to the convention to be held on the 26th instant in Milledgeville, be instructed to insist on the incorporation of this principle in the platform there to be adopted.

Judge F. L. Little offered the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved 1. That while the people of Georgia are testing the experiment of "local option," we regard any attempt by a state prohibitory law to forestall its operations and effects as unnecessary and calculated to disturb the harmony of the party. We deem it unwise, inexpedient and inopportune that the question of prohibition or anti-prohibition should be raised in this senatorial contest.

Resolved 2. That John W. Cawthon, A. I. Smith, R. H. Moore, Seaborn Reese, R. H. Lewis, J. T. Riley, S. W. Roberts and Wm. M. Wheeler be appointed delegates to the senatorial nominating convention, to meet in Milledgeville on the 26th inst., with authority to appoint proxies or alternatives if unable to attend.

The Race in Oglethorpe.

LEXINGTON, Ga., June 22.—[Special.]—Ex-Representative Hon. C. M. Witcher has entered the legislative race and has become at once a formidable opponent. He will certainly draw strength from all of the other candidates, and some think that he will be one of the lucky two. There are now four good men in the field and either one will make a good representative, Colonel R. B. Mathews will not enter the race, as he was only waiting on C. M. Witcher to come out or decline.

Today's Primary in Athens.

ATHENS, Ga., June 22.—[Special.]—Mr. Tuck, tonight, addressed the voters on Broad street, and Mr. Brown talked to them from Monument square. The primary occurs tomorrow, and over five thousand dollars will change hands on the result. The election will be very close, and bets are freely offered that neither party will receive one hundred majority in the county.

A Foot Race in Athens.

ATHENS, Ga., June 22.—[Special.]—Athens has recently developed great interest in athletic enterprises, and the various contests have shown great speed and power of endurance among the boys. A race which occurred today, however, excited more than casual interest, and broke the record as to time. Mr. Frank Hardeman was robbed of twenty dollars today. Patrolman W. D. Kelley succeeded in spotting the thief. In company with Mr. Hardeman he searched for Bill Baldwin, the guilty party, and came upon him at Mathews & Jackson's store. Baldwin took the cue and sped like a deer down Lumpkin street, with both persons at his heels. After a spirited race Hardeman caught the negro, having made a half mile in two minutes and fifteen seconds. Patrolman Kelly has made several important arrests recently, and now wears the sobriquet of Jumbo Hunter Kelly.

The Presidency of Emory.

OXFORD, Ga., June 22.—[Special.]—The question as to who will be elected president of Emory is the all absorbing one. A number of the trustees are on the ground and from what your correspondent can gather there are three views—one that Dr. Morgan Callaway be made chairman of faculty and have no president but an agent; another that Dr. Callaway be made president, and some one elected to chair of English, say Candler, Roberts or Lee; another that Warren Candler be made president. This last is what will be done. About the only thing that can prevent is the possibility that he would not accept it. The faculty have recommended him to the board of trustees for the degree of D. D., which is a high compliment, as Mr. Candler is only about thirty years old, but one deserved as he is perhaps the brainiest of the young men of the church,

Old Men in a Foot Race.

ACWORTH, Ga., June 22.—[Special.]—Acworth was treated to a sensation yesterday in the way of a go-as-you-please foot race between Captain J. L. Lemon and J. F. Cowan, two of Acworth's oldest men. Mr. Cowan won the race.

While the inhabitants of the town were loitering in the shade, fighting off the heat and trying to sniff a cool breath, some one on the street yelled with a might: "To the front." All hands rushed to the pavement just in time to see the racers start. Every one entered into the contest with excited interest.

The Acworth High School.

ACWORTH, Ga., June 22.—[Special.]—The commencement of Acworth High school is in full blast. So far the students have acquitted themselves well, and reflect credit upon their teacher. Professor Calhoun, the principal, has won for himself the united support of the patrons of the institution. The exercises closed last night with an exhibition and concert by the pupils of the school and Mrs. Stokeley's music class.

Kicked by a Cow.

ALBANY, Ga., June 22.—[Special.]—J. W. Mock, a powerful young farmer of east Dougherty, was kicked by a cow this morning. His wife attempted to milk it, but the bovine was restless, and Mock attempted to catch and hold it by the hind leg while his wife milked. The cow gave him a tap in the face, making him turn a double somersault. His jaw is dislocated, and he sent for a doctor thinking he had lockjaw. He didn't know it was loaded.

Playing With Pistols.

ALBANY, Ga., June 22.—[Special.]—Sam Adkins and a companion were playing with pistols at Vanceville. One of the pistols was discharged, and Adkins shot through the body. The ball entered his breast and was cut out of his back below the shoulder blade. He came here for treatment. It is a serious wound, but Dr. Hillsman thinks he will recover.

ROMANTIC, WASN'T IT?

How Cupid Plays His Mad Pranks Everywhere.

LAGRANGE, Ga., June 19.—Our city yesterday was the scene of a very romantic marriage which occurred at the LaGrange hotel, at 3 o'clock. About the first of June, as the visitors began coming in to attend the commencement exercises for which LaGrange is noted, there arrived a beautiful young lady of the blonde type, from Seale, Ala., Miss Berta Henry. Sunday one week ago there was another arrival in the person of Mr. H. M. Thomas, of Columbus, a well known young drummer connected with a New York house. That evening the young people met for the first time, and on yesterday the first scene was concluded by Dev. A. J. Jarrell pronouncing them man and wife, just one week and two days after their first meeting. The bride is a well known and popular young lady, a graduate of that noble institution, the LaGrange female college, of the class of '87.

TWO MEN INJURED.

Martin Jones and Seaborn Smith In the Toils.

TUNNEL HILL, Ga., June 22.—[Special.]—Martin Jones and Seaborn Smith, two negroes, whose homes are in Atlanta, were caught in the tunnel last night by a passing freight train, and run over. Martin Jones's skull is fractured and one of his legs broken. It is thought he will die, as he had not rallied sufficient at noon today for operative proceedures. The other negro, Seaborn Smith, had one arm crushed, rendering amputation necessary. He is otherwise bruised about the body, but will probably recover. He will be sent to his home in Atlanta.

Buried in Dirt.

NACOOCHEE, Ga., June 22.—[Special.]—This morning a white man employed by the Nacoochee Gold Mining company, William Haygood, was buried up to his armpits in a caving bank. As soon as possible after the bank of dirt and gravel fell on its victim, he was taken out and carried to a cabin near by, and the company's physician, Dr. J. H. Alley, immediately came to the injured man's relief. Dr. Alley found him suffering intensely of strained muscles and serious internal injuries, though not necessarily fatal. Mr. Haygood was one of the best hands in this mine, is about sixty years old, and is a poor man. He has a wife and two daughters, one of whom is unmarried.

A GEORGIA MARRIAGE.

A Wife Seeks Her Husband's Arrest for Bigamy and Is Refused a Warrant.

From the New York Journal.

Mrs. Bertha Guderjahn, of No. 525 Fifth street, whose three-year-old child Annie was mysteriously abducted from her residence, as is supposed by her father, with whom the mother had been living, appeared in Essex Market court yesterday afternoon for a warrant. She did not want her husband arrested for abduction, but for bigamy. She had found that he had been living with another wife, whose maiden name was Catharine Katz.

Mrs. Guderjahn, No. 2, was also in court and showed by papers that Guderjahn had married her on November 20, 1883, just three years before he engaged the affections of Miss Boutentach. Further inquiry brought to light that Mrs. Guderjahn, of Fifth street, was married in Savannah, Ga., and in consequence a warrant for her quasi husband on a charge of bigamy could not be granted. Justice O'Reilly refused to issue the order.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE FUTURE.

An Art Gallery and a Hospital For the Poor.

There are but two things in which Atlanta fails to surpass her sister southern cities. Why can't we have these two things? She needs an art gallery and a good hospital for the poor. She has lots of religion and numberless places of worship; she's a prohibitionist, and swears seldom; but when it comes to charities, she's behind New Orleans, a city set apart for Sunday morning cock fights and Sunday evening operas. Perhaps these decidedly too pleasure loving people do penance from their pocket. Pocket religion is a mighty good kind though. It means self sacrifice and self sacrifice takes more heroic Christian strength than two prayers a day in open meeting. New Orleans is a city of money-giving. The beggars on the streets receive more than they deserve, and it contains more charitable institutions than any other southern metropolis. I was struck with this fact during the exposition. Whenever I inquired what a string of people meant, the answer was nearly always "An orphan asylum out for a holiday." I never saw so many orphans in my life, and they were continually having holidays. One day the whole exposition grounds were pervaded by pink calico gowned and white bonneted little girls overlooked by a knot of sombre sisters here and there, looking like bunches of pansies in a rose garden.

Then there was the statue of Margaret to tell a beautiful life story.

Savannah has more charities than people to benefit by them. It is a beggars' restaurant, where any pauper can receive the aid suitable for his particular indiscrepancy.

Some charitable ladies were complainining one day that their nursery was not patronized.

"Why," said they. "You know we go to the poor mothers and beg them to send their children to a place where they will be cared for during working hours and half the women fail to do it. We need more children. We haven't enough to keep the matron of the place employed."

Perhaps the terrible yellow fever scourge some years ago turned these people to thoughts of death and suffering. No place has more kindness and charity done by women of wealth and high estate. Everywhere one goes one meets gentle-faced women bound upon some errand of mercy. The society of King's Daughters is largely represented there, and the belles of the city are often met on their way to the hospitals, with baskets of fruit and flowers in their arms.

The Telfair behests have been known and written of all over the country.

There is a beautiful story connected with the Telfair Woman's Hospital. During the life of Miss Mary Telfair the city hospital was the only place for pauper female patients, and those who went there had to undergo the horrible ordeal of medical class lectures in return for treatment and board.

On one occasion, a poor, but respectable woman, while undergoing this lecture on the subject of her affliction, received some horribly coarse and unfeeling language from the physician in charge. The poor creature was completely unstrung, and her mind dwelt upon the scene so much that it had a terrible effect, and she finally died.

This story was told Miss Telfair. Her eyes filled with compassionate tears. She said: "Our city shall have a hospital for pure women, where they shall be subjected to nothing unpleasant.' When her will was read years afterward many thousand dollars were left to the founding of a hospital where none save good women should be admitted, and two salaried physicians were to visit the patients.

Atlanta needs a hospital very much. She has plenty of good people ready to heed the suffering of the poor; there are many sweet young Daughters of the King with hands and hearts willing and ready to give help and sympathy. All these good maids and matrons need is a place to do their charity. It has been only twenty-five years since Atlanta was burned to the ground, and the men who have amassed fortunes since then haven't had time to die and leave money to charitable purposes. Still a few thousand dollars from the living hands of our rich men would build and endow a hospital.

We need an art gallery, too, and now that the art league is established, it would be especially advantageous to have a place where students could find copies of the Elgin marbles and some good paintings by the old and modern masters.

It will all come in time—these good and necessary institutions. Such a place as Atlanta cannot be without them many years more. M. A. A.

How Is This?

From the New York Herald.

We do not believe in tarring and feathering. It is a barbarous practice. We censure, detest, repudiate denounce and utterly condemn it. But if up in Worcester a large bucket of tar could be found, with abundant feathers, and if by any chance the preacher who slandered Mr. Cleveland through his wife were to stumble into the tar and roll about in the feathers we should be indignant at it and blame the police. At the same time it would be a matter of regret if the tar were to be scanty and the feathers few.

A FISHY STORY

Told by an Alleged Federal Spy.

Passing Off far Half a Dozen Men at Once Only To Be Discredited at Last.

When Halleck was besieging Beauregard at Corinth, or, rather, daily approaching the confederate lines by a system of defenses, I was in the trenches one afternoon when the captain of my company sent for me and ordered me to report to the colonel. The colonel ordered me to report at General Halleck's headquarters, and when I made my appearance the general said:

"You have done some scouting?"

"Yes, sir."

"Will you go as a spy?"

"Where to?"

"Into Corinth. I want information which only a spy can secure. If you come back you shall be well rewarded. If you are detected you will be hung."

"I will try it."

"Very good. Return in an hour and I will give you instructions. When can you set out?"

"By midnight."

"That will do."

I went away wondering how on earth General Halleck had ever heard of me, and it was a month later before I ascertained the facts. One afternoon I was "showing off" to a group of soldiers, and the general and his chief engineer halted on their round of inspection and became spectators unknown to me. In my palmy days I could imitate any voice I heard; I could put my face into almost any shape; I could work my ears like a horse, and could throw a hat off my head by working my scalp. When I was only twenty-four yerrs old I could make my face look like that of a man of seventy, and, as my face was as beardless as a woman's, I could dress in female attire and defy any one to detect me by voice or gait.

The main thing was to get into Corinth. The general had no suggestions to make on that point, and the work to be done, when once inside, seemed easy enough. The way into Corinth by the south and west was still open, and milk, vegetables, hay, and other stuff was being received by every highway. When I set out just before sundown I had $300 in gold in my pockets and a bundle of clothing in my hand. At midnight, when I had reached the point aimed at, a bowbacked old man of 70, lame, gray haired, and toothless, might have been seen sitting in a fence corner of a highway to await the passage of time. I was within seven miles of Corinth, and my plan was to go in with some vehicle. Within ten miles of me were two great armies getting ready for a death grapple, but just then the frogs croaked, the insects buzzed, and peace spread her mantle as in a graveyard. Indeed, I was in a drowse when I heard the rattle of wheels, and was only on my feet when a young man, driving a horse to an open buggy, came along. He had six jugs of milk in the vehicle, and was bound for town.

"Hey, you!" I called to him. "Can't you give an old man a lift to town? My boy has run off and joined the soldiers, and I must see him and try and get him back."

"Who are you?" he asked.

"Judge Levington of Guntown. Started to come by rail, but the engine broke down, and in trying to get ahead I've got lost I reckon."

"I should say you had! You ain't anywhere near the railroad."

"Reckon not. Pretty hard on the old man, but I feel as if I must get the boy back."

"Well, jump in. I suppose you've got a pass?"

"O, yes."

He was a kind-hearted, simple-minded young man, and had a pass which enabled him to come and go at pleasure. We had not gone above half a mile when I "suddenly discovered" that I had lost the important document which would admit me into Corinth. He stopped his horse while I searched anew, but the paper could not be found.

"And what will they do if I don't have a pass?" I asked.

"Take you before some of the generals, and they may lock you up. They are mighty careful of late."

"And I may not get to see my boy?"

"Perhaps not."

I "I took on" for about five minutes in a pathetic strain, and when I saw that I had enlisted his sympathies I said:

"My young friend, I don't want to be delayed. You must help me. When we come to the picket post I am to pass as your father who has come to town to look around. Even an hour's delay may take my boy away."

"O, but I wouldn't dare."

"You'd dare a great deal for these," I said, as I put a couple of $10 gold pieces into his hand.

"Why—yes—I—I feel sorry for you, and I want you to get in. I might say you was my father, but——"

"I'll chance the res.t"

I don't think he expected any trouble, for the matter did not seem to trouble him any. When we drove up to the first picket post he halted the horse and was fumbling for his pass, when one of the pickets said:

"That's all right—drive on. O, but who is that with you?"

"The old man. He fit in the Mexican war, and wants to see how things look in Corinth."

"And if I was ten years younger I'd shoulder my musket," I added.

"Bully for you!" shouted the three or four men on the post, and they were laughing as we drove on.

The inner picket did not stop us at all, and we drove into the town in the gray of the morning. Although the hour was early, everybody was astir and the streets almost blocked with army vehicles. During the last half mile of the drive the young man inspected me very closely, and when I finally left him he did not seem altogether satisfied as to my identity. He asked me several questions about Guntown which I had to answer at random, and my account of how "my son" had left home was not as clear as it might have been. My first move after losing sight of the milkman was to go to a hotel. There I boldly registered as "John William Richardson, Mobile," and dropped a hint to the clerk that I was furnishing Beauregard with supplies. As soon as I went to my room I peeled off my outer suit, removed wig and spectacles, took out three of my false teeth, which were on a plate by themselves, blackened my eyebrows, and in ten minutes I was in a new disguise. I went down to breakfast, and then slipped over to the other hotel and registered and took a room as "Prof. E. G. S. LaDue, New Orleans." I had the French twist to my speech, and I also had a discovery relating to a new explosive. I had come to the front to put it in practice.

It was about ten o'clock when I started out, and who should I run against the very first thing but my friend of the milk business. He had a sergeant and three privates with him, and as they passed me he said:

"O, I can tell him half a mile off. His gray wig got rumpled up, and I saw light hair under it, but he was off before I knew what to do."

I followed them to the hotel where I had first registered, and entered it just as they went up stairs to my room. They thought they had their man, but were doomed to disappointment. Two of the men were left in the office, however, while the other two, accompanied by the milkman, went on to look for me on the streets. This was on the 20th of May. Beauregard had concentrated everything on the short line, and the confederates believed they had a sure thing in case they were attacked in their intrenchments. I picked up the acquaintance of a dozen army officers before night, and the subject of the new explosive proved interesting to all. They pumped me for particulars, of course, but my reply was:

"In a day or two I hope to make a test and surprise the yankees."

Through the influence of a Captain Johnson, belonging to Marmaduke's command, and who had been wounded and carried his right arm in a sling, I secured a pass to carry me about Corinth, and on the second day of my arrival I posted myself in many details. Everything was excitement and hubbub, as everybody thought a great battle imminent, and nobody paid any attention to me. At my solicitation Captain Johnson reported my arrival to Beauregard's adjutant, and asked permission for me to experiment. He came back and said:

"I found him upside down, and he felt like ordering me under arrest for disturbing him."

On the afternoon of the third day, while I was returning from the confederat left, a provost patrol picked me up. My pass was all right and secured my liberation, but it gave me an uneasy feeling to observe that the milkman was among the guard. He had evidently pointed me out for arrest, for I heard him mutter to the officer:

"I may be wrong, but I can't get shut of the feeling that he's the man. No two men could have such eyes."

I knew I should be under surveillance now, and the first thing I did after reaching the hotel was to replace my teeth, rub the black from my eyebrows, part my hair in the center, and give a new twist to my mustache, and as I descended to supper my left eye had a slight squint. After supper, as I sat in the office smoking, I observed the milkman moving about as if looking for me. I went directly up to him and said:

"My friend, were you looking for me?"

"No, sir," was his prompt reply.

"But you were with the men who arrested me this evening."

"What! Are you the fellow we picked up near the depot?"

"I am."

He looked me from top to toe with a puzzled expression on his face, and I remarked:

"I overheard you say something about my eyes. Is there anything wrong with them?"

"N-no, sir."

"But why did you point me out to the guard? Indeed, why are you a civilian, tramping about with the soldiers? I presume you hold yourself accountable for any trouble you may cause a gentleman?"

He turned pale in an instant, and asking me to step aside, he explained:

"There was an old man rode in with me the other morning. He called himself Judge Levington and said he lived at Guntown. No such man has ever lived there. This man also wore a gray wig to conceal his natural hair, which was a little reddish."

"Well?"

"Well, he told an affecting story, and I passed him in as my father. I believe he was a spy."

"Yes."

"And the soldiers believe it, and want to find him."

"And I hope they will. But you, my friend, must use more discretion. If you insult a gentleman you must be prepared to give him satisfaction. I feel that ——"

"Say, I'm sorry about this thing, and I hope you'll let it drop. Come and have a drink."

I held off for awhile and then bridged the yawning chasm, and when he was ripe for it I said:

"I have a brother here—a citizen—who is just able to move about after a long illness. I want to get him away before the battle occurs. How far out do you live?"

"About nine miles."

"If paid for it, couldn't you take him home for a week or two?"

"I'll take him without pay, and be only too glad to do you a favor."

But I wouldn't have it that way. I bargained with him that he should call at the hotel the next evening. Nothing was said about a pass, but I intended to see to that. The next day Marmaduke's captain helped me to secure it. What I saw in Corinth satisfied me there would be no fight. While the confederates were shortening their lines and intrenching, and while the great mass of soldiers believed that Beauregard was aching for an attack, the railroad tracks told the story. I saw that he was sending away guns and stores as fast as possible, and was likewise bringing in and sidetracking all the cars available. Several extra locomotives had come up, and I believe I had good grounds for suspecting a retreat from Corinth. My belief was strengthened on the last day of my stay by the confidence of a telegraph operator, who informed me that supplies intended for Corinth had been stopped down the road.

When evening came I had seen all that was necessary, and half an hour after supper I disappeared. The man who took my place was an invalid. He was very pale, weak in the legs, and spoke in a hollow voice. I chalked my face a bit, rubbed the black off my eyebrows, cut off the corners of my moustache, put on a different style of collar, and hollowed in my cheeks by suction. In that way I lengthened my face and made the cheek bones show very prominently. It was dusk when the milkman drove up. When he came in I stated that the professor, my brother, had been called to Beauregard's headquarters, and that I was all ready to be moving.

"Been powerful sick, I take it?" he said, as he looked me over.

"Yes, very sick."

"Consumption?"

"I'm afraid so," I gasped between coughing spells.

He offered to treat, but I declined, and after indulging in a horn by himself, he took up the bundle I had made up, and helped me to the buggy. My pass was all right with the pickets, and the young man had enough whisky in him to be jolly. I intended to leave him about where I found him at first, and in pursuance o a plan I had formed, I pretended to be very nervous and excited. Every sound made me start, and the further we drove the more nervous I got. Fortune came to my aid when we had reached the right spot. We heard a great clatter of hoofs ahead, and I yelled out that the yankees were upon us, and jumped out and over a fence into the woods. He was badly scared for the moment, and ran back about fifty feet before seeking shelter. In a minute or two three cavalry horses, saddled and bridled, came tearing down the road, and as a consequence the old horse in the shafts wheeled about and went toward Corinth with them. The last I heard of the young man he was trying to call to me and yell "Whoa!" in one breath. In two hours I was inside the union lines, and before midnight General Halleck had my report. I was neither rewarded nor believed. Indeed, I was very curtly dismissed after concluding my report. I had my revenge, however, when the general woke up one morning to find Corinth evacuated and the enemy beyond his reach. Then he must have been satisfied of the correctness of my theories, but he was too sore and had too much dignity to send for me and admit it. Indeed, my existence had probably escaped his memory.

HOW TO TIME A TRAIN'S SPEED.

Counting the Clicking Sounds Made by the Rails a Good Way.

"We must be going forty miles a hour."

"Oh, no; not more than thirty."

"Thirty? nonsense! more like fifty."

Something like this is heard every day on railroad trains, especially among parties of young people, says a writer in Golden Days.

Not one person in one hundred who travel has any idea of the speed of a train. Even a large percentage of the regular trainmen can not tell with any degree of accuracy.

Engineers use their driving wheel as a gauge. They know its circumference, and by counting its revolutions within a certain time can tell very accurately the speed at which they are running.

The favorite method of timing a train among passengers is to count the telegraph poles. As a rule these poles are planted thirty to the mile, but in prairie countries and places where only a single wire is used, the number diminishes to twenty-five to the mile, so that rule will not always work.

The most accurate method, and the one most in use by experienced railroad men, is to count the number of rail joints the train passes over in twenty seconds. The rails on nearly all roads are thirty feet in length, and the number passed over in twenty seconds is the speed per hour a train is running.

For instance, if a passenger can count thirty clicks on a rail joint in twenty seconds, the train is running at the speed of thirty miles an hour.

Actually this method falls a little short, as in the example given above the speed would be nearer thirty-one than thirty miles, but it is near enough for all practical purposes.

A VARIETY.

The empress of China gets her new clothes in Vienna; and her dressmakers' bills are said to be enormous.

Jay Gould allows his daughter $25 a week for pin money. He is said to be an indulgent father to all his children.

The average watch is composed of 175 different pieces, comprising upward of 2,400 separate and distinct operations in its manufacture.

A sparrow has built a nest on one of the trucks of a Delaware, Lackawanna and Western passenger coach and makes regular trips to Syracuse and return.

Senator Ingalls had an ill-flavored article in the last number of the North American Review on President Cleveland. Senator Voorhees should try to reply.

The prince of Wales is numerously related. He has seventeen brother-in-laws, sixteen uncles, fifty-seven cousins and fifty-eight nephews and nieces.

Henry James boasts that he has never loved a woman though he is over forty years of age. That accounts for the reason that his novels are more or less chilly.

Ex-Queen Isabella of Spain has an income of $1,0,0,0.0 per annum, but even with this she manages to be in debt all the time. She belongs to the list of royal spendthrifts.

THE WONDERFUL FLEA.

His Eyes Multiply Objects a Thousand Times—Nobody Knows How He Breathes.

Let us put our flea under the microscope, says S. L. Clayes, in the Swiss Cross. It seems to be clothed in a sort of armor formed of brown, overlapping plates that are so exceedingly tough as to be almost indestructible. Its head is small and very thin, and it has a single eye upon each side. The eye is black, and the rays of light scintillate within it like sparks of fire. Pudget managed to look through one of these eyes, and he found that it diminished objects in size while it multiplied them in number, a man appearing in an army of fairies and the flame of a candle becoming a thousand tiny stars. From the shape of its head and for other reasons, the flea is supposed to use only one eye at a time. The offensive weapon of the flea is composed of two palpi, or feelers, two piercers and a tongue. When it feeds it stands erect, thrusting this sucker into the flesh, and it will eat without intermission until disturbed, for it voids as fast as it swallows its food. It is interesting to put several in a glass, and giving them a piece of raw meat, see them all standing on their hind legs to suck up its juices.

Their manner of breathing is still undetermined, but it is thought most probable that they receive air into their bodies through small holes at the end of the palpi.

The legs of a flea are marvels of strength and elasticity. They are joined to the body by long tendons that act like wire springs. In making its leap, which, it is said, can cover two hundred times its own length, the flea draws the leg up close to the body and then throws it out with great force; but the impulse proceeds from the first joint alone, the others only increasing it by their stretch while the lean is being made.

Fleas are possessed of great strength. Mouffet tells of a mechanic who made a gold chain, as long his finger, that a flea dragged after him, and a golden chariot, which he drew also. Bingley writes of a watchmaker in the Strand who had an ivory, four-wheeled chaise, with a coachman on its box, drawn by a flea. The same man afterward made a carriage with six horses, a coachman, four persons inside, two footmen behind, and a postilion on one of the horses, all of which was drawn by a single flea. Latriella mentions a flea which dragged a silver cannon of twenty-four times its own weight, mounted on wheels, and showed no fear when it was charged with gunpowder and fired off. Reno say that he saw three fleas drawing a tiny omnibus; that a pair drew a chariot, and that a brass cannon was dragged by a single one.

There are several varieties of fleas, but they are so much alike that their differences are interesting only to scientific people. The cat flea will do as well as any to show us the process of breeding. During the spring and summer months she simply drops her eggs into the fur of the cat; but in the autumn and winter she glues each firmly upon a hair. These eggs are so small as to be barely visible to the naked eye, but under the microscope they are very beautiful, looking like the loveliest pearls, and are perfectly translucent. The flea deposits nearly two hundred at a time, running about and dropping them here and there. They soon hatch into small, white, footless worms. In from one to two weeks they go into cocoon. Nothing can be prettier than this cocoon. I wish I could show it to you, but will try to describe it. It is like a flask of clear glass, tinged at the edges with pearly tints, and dotted over with gold. The little sleeper within lies in a circle, is rose-colored and looks like the delicate petal of a flower. In about six weeks he reaches maturity. At first he is not larger than a mite, but when well fed grows quickly in size and strength.

Fleas are quarrelsome and great fighters. When several are confined in a glass they will stand on their hind legs, striking at their opponents with the others, and roll over and over each other, losing legs and antennæ, and at last giving up their lives in the fight. There is a record of a flea which lived ten days after such an encounter with no antennæ, three plates of his side broken in, one eye gone, and with only four legs, and these cut off to the first joints.

Fleas are supposed to feel a great antipathy to wormwood and other bitter herbs; and in England the country people have a habit of placing these about their cottages for the purpose of banishing the lively little pests.

FLIES OF INDIA.

How the People of that Far-off Land Stand the Pest.

Carter Harrison in the Chicago Mail.

I watched a child about two and a-half years enjoying a crust of bread. There were about it a swarm of flies, and I do not exaggerate when I say two or three dozen were on its face at one time in patches as big as a half a dollar, about its eyes and mouth. It would scrape up its eyes when they threatened to go in. I thought some must have gone into its mouth with the bread. It did not seem at all annoyed. I saw a sleeping child on the street whose face was almost black with the insects. It smiled as if angels were whispering in its ears. I have seen men talking pleasantly together while a dozen flies would be promenading about their faces, apparently unnoticed by the owners of the faces. I asked a man how he could stand it. "Mashallah! They don't bother me," was his reply. This has made the fly bold, and he seems unable to understand what a foreigner means when he tries to drive him off. He has, too, remarkably prehensile claws, and keeps them keen and sharp when taking constitutional walks over European countenances. It was probably the knowledge of this quality which made these people pronounce it bad luck to drive them off. They found it best to educate the masses to bear the infliction, and so get used to it. Nearly all the religious and semi-religious prohibitions and usages of the people of the world probably had their origin in some material benefit. The cow was hard ta raise in India. The cow was most necessary, so the wise priesthood made her sacred, and thus preserved her. Hog's flesh was subject to disease in Egypt and Syria, so the hog was made religiously unclean and infested with devils.

My Dear Friend.

From the Smithville, Ga., News.

Adown the vale of Life together
We walked in spring and winter weather,
When days were dim, when days were bright;
My friend of whom God's will bereft me,
Whose kind, congenial spirit left me
And went forth in the Unknown Night.

I saw his step grow more invalid,
I saw his cheek grow pallid—pallid,
And wither like a dying rose;
Until at length being all too weary
For Life's rude scenes and places dreary,
He bade farewell to friends and foes.

This is his grave: The spring with flowers
Bestrews it in the morning hours,
Her rarest roses o'er him bowed;
And summer pauses to deplore him,
And weeping Winter arches o'er him
Her solemn drapery of cloud.

He was not faultless: God who gave him
Life, and Christ who died to save him
Sent sorrow, wherewith he was tried;
And if as I, who loved him, name him,
There should be heard a voice to blame him,
May we not answer: Christ hath died?

Ah, verily! . . . I fancy often
I see his kindly features soften—
I mark his melting eye grow dim,
While Hunger, with its pained appealing,
Its want and woe and grief revealing,
Stretched its imploring palms to him.

He cannot answer now: He never,
In all the dim, vast, deep Forever,
Shall speak with human words again.
He cannot hear the song birds calling;
He cannot feel the spring dews falling,
Nor hear the winter winds complain.

Deep is his sleep: He would not waken
Though earth were to her center shaken
By the loud thunders of a God.
Though the strong sea, by tempest driven,
With wailing waves rock earth and heaven,
He would not answer from the sod.

So be it, friend. A little while hence,
And in the dear, deep, dreamless Silence;
We too shall share thy couch of rest.
When we have trod Life's pathways dreary,
Kind Death will take the hands grown weary,
And gently fold them o'er the breast.

Sleep on, dear friend! No marble column
Gleams in the lights and shadows solemn
Over the grasses on thy grave;
But flowers bloom there—the roses love thee;
And the tall oaks that tower above thee
Their broad, green banners o'er thee wave!

Sleep, while the weary years are flying;
While men are born, while men are dying;
Sleep on thy curtained couch of sod.
Thine be the rest which Christ hath given;
Thine be the Christian's hope of Heaven;
Thine be the perfect peace of God!

—F. L. STANTON.

WHAT A WOMAN EATS AND DRINKS

It Is Often Something That Would Make an Ostrich Pale.

From the New York Times.

"The ordinary woman must have a digestive apparatus similar to that supposed to be enjoyed by the ostrich," was the suggestive comment made yesterday by the proprietor of a fashionable restaurant in the shopping district up-town.

He was checking off the day's orders as he spoke, and a Times reporter hearing the remark naturally followed it up.

"Why?" repeated the caterer. "Well, I'll just show you. All orders here are written, you know, consequently the ladies have put their testimony in black and white. Here are some of their luncheons: 'Bouillon and pistache ice cream.' Fancy a man putting that combination in his stomach to nournish him for a day's tramp. Here's another: 'Strawberry short cake and a cup of chocolate;' that was the first course, followed by 'cream meringue and a lemon ice.' I'd like to bet that woman will be visited by both her ancestral grandmothers tonight.

"Here's an order in swell English handwriting for a goblet of iced milk and an extra porterhouse steak. Nothing else. Enough to kill her? I should say so. This extraordinary female relished a chicken salad and a cup of tea; this one reveled in fried Little Necks and pineapple ice cream; and a third went from shadroe to charlotte russe without stopping at any intermediate stations."

"What's the trouble with the ladies?" asked the reporter; "ignorance or economy?"

"Both," was the emphatic reply. "They come in here and puzzle over the carte for fifteen minutes and then order consomme and frozen custard. Desert every woman must have, and the consomme or chop or bit of fish is a delicate attempt to lead up to the sweets. They have no conception of seasonable food, either. They ask for mince pie in June and iced tea in December. In August, when I have exhausted every resource at hand to reduce the temperature of the place, they rush in flushed and gasping and call for a fan and a cup of hot chocolate.

"Few men eat here during the day, but when one does accompany a lady the order shows at once his presence. I can tell, too, nine times out of ten, if the man is the husband or only the fiance. If the latter, the young woman orders in a lavish, generous way that is most agreeable to my professional taste; but when mademoiselle becomes madame she contents herself with a modest luncheon. That is the time the husband is reckless, and spring lamb, early strawberries, and other expensive delicacies just about fill the bill for him.

"As a rule, however, my patrons during the day are ladies. I had to get use to them. It took me some time, but I've learned the ropes, and I let them run the thing pretty much as they want to now. From before 12 to 3 o'clock every day my place is filled with women, and by George! they have a good time if I don't.

"They sit forty minutes sometimes over a 25-cent order. They meet people whom they know and block the aisles and delay the waiters while they exchange small talk and gossip. They stop on their way out to ask me where I buy my bread (which is my speciality, you know,) or if the cook would be willing, for compensation, of course, to disclose the recipe of a delicious souffle they had just eaten.

"I blandly reply that every loaf of bread is made upon the premises, and that my cook, who is a chef, creates those souffles without other recipe than his own high art. 'No ordinary cook, madame,' I will conclude sympathetically, 'could produce the same results from the same ingredients.'"

"Which is a lie, of course," put in the reporter.

"Partially, only partially," said the restaurateur with a deprecating gesture; "you know I could not give away my kitchen secrets, and, besides, that woman will come again to eat that souffle and tell her friends about it and get them to come, all because of the little mystery I know about it. Curious lot, these women," finished the caterer, generalizing broadly.

"Rather a paying lot, too," suggested the reporter, glancing at the prosperous aspect of the place.

The proprietor laughed as he leaned over the desk.

"I have just leased the place for another ten years," he said.

Beware of Scrofula

Scrofula is probably more general than any other disease. It is insidious in character, and manifests itself in running sores, pustular eruptions, boils, swellings, enlarged joints, abscesses, sore eyes, etc. Hood's Sarsaparilla expels all trace of scrofula from the blood, leaving it pure, enriched, and healthy.

"I was severely afflicted with scrofula, and over a year had two running sores on my neck. Took five bottles Hood's Sarsaparilla, and am cured." C. E. LOVEJOY, Lowell, Mass.

C. A. Arnold, Arnold, Me., had scrofulous sores for seven years, spring and fall. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured him.

Salt Rheum

Is one of the most disagreeable diseases caused by impure blood. It is readily cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier.

William Spies, Elyria, O., suffered greatly from erysipelas and salt rheum, caused by handling tobacco. At times his hands would crack open and bleed. He tried various preparations without aid; finally took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and now says: "I am entirely well."

"My son had salt rheum on his hands and on the calves of his legs. He took Hood's Sarsaparilla and is entirely cured." J. B. Stanton, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

WHAT A WOMAN EATS AND DRINKS

It is Often Something That Would Make an Ostrich Pale.

From the New York Times.

"The ordinary woman must have a digestive apparatus similar to that supposed to be enjoyed by the ostrich," was the suggestive comment made yesterday by the proprietor of a fashionable restaurant in the shopping district up-town.

He was checking off the day's orders as he spoke, and a Times reporter hearing the remark naturally followed it up.

"Why?" repeated the caterer. "Well, I'll just show you. All orders here are written, you know, consequently the ladies have put their testimony in black and white. Here are some of their luncheons: 'Bouillon and pistache ice cream.' Fancy a man putting that combination in his stomach to nourish him for a day's tramp. Here's another: 'Strawberry short cake and a cup of chocolate;' that was the first course, followed by 'cream meringue and a lemon ice.' I'd like to bet that woman will be visited by both her ancestral grandmothers tonight.

"Here's an order in swell English handwriting for a goblet of iced milk and an extra porterhouse steak. Nothing else. Enough to kill her? I should say so. This extraordinary female relished a chicken salad and a cup of tea; this one reveled in fried Little Necks and pineapple ice cream; and a third went from shadroe to charlotte russe without stopping at any intermediate stations."

"What's the trouble with the ladies?" asked the reporter; "ignorance or economy?"

"Both," was the emphatic reply. "They come in here and puzzle over the carte for fifteen minutes and then order consomme and frozen custard. Desert every woman must have, and the consomme or chop or bit of fish is a delicate attempt to lead up to the sweets. They have no conception of seasonable food, either. They ask for mince pie in June and iced tea in December. In August, when I have exhausted every resource at hand to reduce the temperature of the place, they rush in flushed and gasping and call for a fan and a cup of hot chocolate.

"Few men eat here during the day, but when one does accompany a lady the order shows at once his presence. I can tell, too, nine times out of ten, if the man is the husband or only the fiance. If the latter, the young woman orders in a lavish, generous way that is most agreeable to my professional taste; but when mademoiselle becomes madame she contents herself with a modest luncheon. That is the time the husband is reckless, and spring lamb, early strawberries, and other expensive delicacies just about fill the bill for him.

"As a rule, however, my patrons during the day are ladies. I had to get use to them. It took me some time, but I've learned the ropes, and I let them run the thing pretty much as they want to now. From before 12 to 3 o'clock every day my place is filled with women, and by George! they have a good time if I don't.

"They sit forty minutes sometimes over a 25-cent order. They meet people whom they know and block the aisles and delay the waiters while they exchange small talk and gossip. They stop on their way out to ask me where I buy my bread (which is my speciality, you know,) or if the cook would be willing, 'for compensation, of course,' to disclose the recipe of a delicious soufle they had just eaten.

"I blandly reply that every loaf of bread is made upon the premises, and that my cook, who is a chef, creates those soufles without other recipe than his own high art. 'No ordinary cook, madame,' I will conclude sympathetically, 'could produce the same results from the same ingredients.'"

"Which is a lie, of course," put in the reporter.

"Partially, only partially," said the restaurateur with a deprecating gesture; "you know I could not give away my kitchen secrets, and, besides, that woman will come again to eat that soufle and tell her friends about it and get them to come, all because of the little mystery I know about it. Curious lot, these women," finished the caterer, generalizing broadly.

"Rather a paying lot, too," suggested the reporter, glancing at the prosperous aspect of the place.

The proprietor laughed as he leaned over the desk.

"I have just leased the place for another ten years," he said.

Beware of Scrofula

Scrofula is probably more general than any other disease. It is insidious in character, and manifests itself in running sores, pustular eruptions, boils, swellings, enlarged joints, abscesses, sore eyes, etc. Hood's Sarsaparilla expels all trace of scrofula from the blood, leaving it pure, enriched, and healthy.

"I was severely afflicted with scrofula, and over a year had two running sores on my neck. Took five bottles Hood's Sarsaparilla, and am cured." C. E. LOVEJOY, Lowell, Mass.

C. A. Arnold, Arnold, Me., had scrofulous sores for seven years, spring and fall. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured him.

Salt Rheum

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William Spies, Elyria, O., suffered greatly from erysipelas and salt rheum, caused by handling tobacco. At times his hands would crack open and bleed. He tried various preparations without aid; finally took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and now says: "I am entirely well."

"My son had salt rheum on his hands and on the calves of his legs. He took Hood's Sarsaparilla and is entirely cured." J. B. Stanton, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

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EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS' that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."

Lea & Perrins

Signature is on every bottle of the genuine.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, N. Y., AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

"MISSUS."

BY KATE A. BRADLEY.

From the Detroit Free Press.

"I say, missus, d'ye went onythin' from the store? I'm goin' to town to get th' mare shod agin the plowin' temorrer."

"Missus" looked scornfully over the washtub at the shifty, uneasy figure in the doorway.

"The mare! She's gone with only one shoe a good three months, an' now she must be shod agin the plowin'. But thet's only an excuse to git with yer low cronies in town, an' ye mought as well take thet as another, fer ye will go, spite of all thet I kin say. Yes," she snapped as an after thought, "you kin bring me a yard of eight cent cotton—unbleached, mind. Now git out, an' spend the rest o' yer mornin' loafin' round some barroom."

Mrs. Loud, or, as she was more generally called by her husband and few scattered neighbors, "Missus," watched him drive slowly off down the road behind the patient mare without taking her arms from the suds.

"Poor, shiftless creetur!" she muttered; "nuthin' but a nuisance enyway. Ain't no more use than a last year's bird's nest. Whatever I kum to marry him fer I don't see."

She wiped the suds off either arm with her thumb and fore-finger.

"Sam Loud!" she called, opening the door sharply, "ef you ain't back here fer dinner you don't git enny here, that's all."

"Thar!" she exclaimed, after a few moments of steady rub-rubbing up and down over the board, the rhythmic motion keeping time to "On Jordan's Stormy Banks I Stand," which was running through her mind. "That lazy mortal's clean forgot the pail o' water I told him to git half an hour ago. Ef he never kum back 'twould be a 'tarnal marcy!"

Sam did not turn his head as Missus launched after him her parting threat, but jogged slowly on, musing to himself.

"Ef Missus 'ud only give a fellar a chance! Sartin the mare needs shoein' bad; an' a man's got to see how things is in town sometimes—though I can't never make her see it that way, somehow.

"A yard o' eight cent cotton," he repeated aloud, to fix it more firmly in his unstable memory. "An' mebbe I kin find some little thing to sort o' pacify her, ef so be't as how I can't get the mare shod afore noon. An' I declar' for't, ef I didn't furgit that pail o' water!"

A man, a stranger to Sam, was walking along the road a little way ahead. At this point he stopped and looked intently up and down the broad, straight highway, stretching in sight for miles either way.

"Good day, my man," he said, as Sam came up to him; "can you give me a lift, as we both seem to be going the same way?"

"Reckon I kin, ef you ain't tew hefty," returned Sam, cheerfully, pulling up his horse, "fur a spell, 's fur 's I go."

The man, from his clothes and manner evidently a gentleman, climbed to a place beside Sam and listened silently to that worthy's garrulous conversation.

"Thet little red buildin' on yer lef', stranger," he was just saying, "was whar I fust larned ter stick pins in the schoolmarster's cheer, an' ter——" Here the man broke in suddenly: "Tell me, isn't that a wagon on the road a mile or two back?"

"Thet speck 'way back by Tim Slocumses place? It's a wagin, sure 'nuff, but it's a good five mile away. You kin see it so plain 'kase thar's a hill thar."

"Isn't this branch road we are just coming to, the road to Kingslow?" the stranger asked.

"Spect it be," drawled Sam, regarding him with slow surprise.

"My man," said his companion, hurriedly, "if you will drive with all your might to Kingslow, I'll give you twenty dollars if you get me there in time."

Sam made no reply.

"If twenty isn't enough, I'll make it forty," said the man, watching Sam's face anxiously.

"Oh, 'tain't the money," said Sam at last, leisurely, "though I'll allow 'tis some indeusement to a man who's got a wife to hum. 'Tain't thet—it's why you're in sech a 'mazin' hurry all of a suddint. No, stranger, I don't b'leeve I kin stand the racket. The hoss's only got one shoe on, an' I promised Missus to be hum fer dinner."

"Do you see that speck back on the road?" asked the man, quietly. "Well, that speck is a buggy containing two constables. They are after me for—never mind what. Now, my man, if you get me to Kinslow docks in time to catch a boat waiting there for me, before those men catch us, I'll give you fifty dollars. If not ——."

The alternative was expressed by a drawn revolver, pointing threateningly at Sam's blanching face.

He turned the mare's head into Kingslow road. The minutes and the miles sped by in silence, the stranger watchful, with his fingers closed on the revolver, Sam silently considering his chances for escape from the fate he saw only too plainly hanging over him; that of arrest and perhaps imprisonment, for helping a felon escape the outstretched arm of justice.

"And what would Missus say?" Sam groaned.

They were close upon Kinslow when he spoke.

"Look'ee hyar, mister," he said, "You've gone about fur 'nuff with this 'ere hoss an' wagin." And he began to draw in the nearly spent horse. There was a short struggle, then a pistol report, and Sam fell backward into the body of the wagon and lay motionless.

Slowly and gradually the consciousness of earthly things began to return to Sam's darkened mind. He made an effort to turn over and look around him.

"Wha—whar be I?" he queried.

"You're two weeks out at sea, my hearty, and bound for a six months' cruise to China, on the trimmest craft that sails the blue," said a cheery voice beside him."

"A friend o' yourn shipped you," continued the voice, afterwards proving to belong to the kind-hearted second mate, "just after you'd hurt yourself foolin' with your revolver. He said he'd promised you to, 'cause you had a sick relation or something in China, an' seeing your name on the books, an' he furnishin' plenty, o' money for your nussin', we had to take you along as we'd agreed to. Now go to sleep, an' you'll be well before you know it."

Sam had plenty of time to think out many knotty problems during the weary weeks that followed.

"Mebbe I war a trifle shiftin' an' oneasy-like fer sech a woman as Missus," he said suddenly aloud one day: "'F ever I git back, I'm blamed 'f I don't start a new count thet'll please her. But won't the boys open their eyes when they hear about this!"

When the clock struck one on the day Missus watched Sam disappear down the dusty road, she took up her dinner and sat grimly down to her solitary meal. That finished, true to her word, she cleared away the things and went on with her work.

Evening came, but brought do signs of the absent Sam. When bed time arrived she rose, shut up the house and went wrathfully to bed.

She unlocked the door in the morning, smiling to herself as she wondered where Sam had spent the night after finding the house securely fastened against him.

"He'll be along in plenty time for breakfast with another errant ter do in town—shiftless creetur!" she thought.

About noon a neighbor drove into the yard behind the old white mare. They had caught her, he said, straying alone over Kingslow downs, but Sam was nowhere to be found. The few drops of blood in the bottom of the wagon, however, hinted at a grave explanation of his mysterious disappearance, and when, a week later, the unrecognizable body of a man was discovered a short distance from where the horse was found, no room for doubt was left in any mind, even in the most reluctant one of Missus herself. From the day that the fact of Sam's death became evident to her she withdrew wholly from the society and sympathy of her neighbors and shut herself up alone with tiresome and persistent reflections. That one half wish knot ringing in her aching ears: "Ef he never cum back; ef he never kum back!"

And it was wonderful how great the number of things she found herself obliged to do during the day that Sam, she remembered now, had always unassertingly done and left ready to her hand.

Day after day dragged themselves slowly across the burning blue and disappeared in weeks and months. The afternoon sun lay aslant the kitchen floor, where Missus sat knitting sad regrets into her winter's work.

It was reported soon that those months had mellowed and softened her severe nature. She was thinking—as she had thought many times before, with perhaps a touch more of self-reproach now in the thought: "Ef I hedn't ha ben so ha'sh with him, mebbe things would ha' gone better. A man can't be tied to pots an' tubs a' one spot a fut squar', the way a woman kin, an' stay satisfied, I's'pose. Though I never thought on't thet way then. Ef he could only kum back now, he'd find things different I reckon. An' he might go to town now an' then—in reason"

Footsteps were heard crunching their way up the walk to the kitchen door. There was a moment's hesitation, then some one knocked, and as Missus rose uncertainly, filled with vague, undefined expectation, the door was opened wide and a man stood in the doorway.

"Sam!" was all she said, as she stretched out both trembling hands toward him, but there was a look of loving joy in her face such as Sam had never seen before in all the days of his married life.

"Missus," he stammeredi "I—I furgot ter git the water—but I brung the eight-cent cotton!"

IT HAS COME AGAIN.

The Sea Serpent Reported Cruising Off George's Shoals.

BOSTON, June 22.—The sea serpent has become visible again. The evidence for his latest appearance is of a kind that will greatly strengthen the faith of his friends and equally embarrass his enemies. The steamer Venetian of the Leyland line is now lying at pier 5 Hoosac tunnel docks, where she arrived this morning. Sitting in his little cabin, completely enveloped in a cloud of strong tobacco smoke, Chief Officer Muin, bronzed, stout, and strong as becomes a seafaring man and a Scotchman, showed a representative of the Times a rough sketch, and told him the following story:

"Yesterday it was calm, with a slight haze and a smooth sea. During the day we witnessed the strongest mirage that Captain Trout or I ever saw on the water. The steamer Manitoba was eight or nine miles south of us during the day and appeared to our view upside down. At times we saw the whole vessel distinctly, while beneath her we saw as distinct an image of her inverted, with a clear space between the hulls. At times the two vessels would become a solid mass 100 feet in height, with nothing else visible except the funnel and the tops of spars, both above and below the mass. About seven in the evening, Captain Trout and myself were standing on the saloon deck. I was looking through the long telescope at the Manitoba, when Captain Trout caught my arm and asked what was that in the water. I brought the telescope to bear, and could see about thirty feet of—I don't know what to call it, but it was mud-colored or darker than mud, lying in the water about 500 feet away on the port side. It was not straight, but lay in an undulating line, and seemed to be one foot in width across the back. It appeared to be going in a southerly direction, head away from the ship, and moving slowly.

Captain Trout ran for his bineculars, as it was difficult to keep the long telescope fixed on the object, but just as he got the bineculars to bear, the thing disappeared off the port quarter. We watched, but could not see it again. What it was, I don't know. It was unlike any animal I ever saw, and certainly was not the back of a whale. I immediately made this sketch and these notes of location. It was 7:10 o'clock, and we were in latitude 42 degrees, 34 minutes north, longitude 66 degrees, 54 minutes west, near to the northward of George's shoals, and about 190 miles from Boston. There was a fishing schooner on our port quarter, and another on our starboard quarter, each being about half a mile distant. We had just passed them. The Manitobian was eight or nine miles to the southward. She was too far to have seen the object, and of course we have had no communication with the fishing vessels. The Venetian, however, was much nearer than either of them, and had the best opportunity of seeing the sea serpent, or whatever it was."

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W. L. DOUGLAS $2 SHOE is worn by all Boys, and is the best school shoe in the world.

All the above goods are made in Congress, Button and Lace, and if not sold by your dealer, write W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

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"The Brown & King Supply Co"

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—TO THE SUPERior court of said county: George S. Brown, Barrington J. King, R. J. Lowry and George W. Parrott pray that they, and such other persons as they may associate with them, may be made and declared to be a body corporate under the name of "The Brown & King Supply Co," for a period of twenty years with the privilege of renewal at the expiration of that period. All of said corporators named are of said state and county, and the principal office of said corporation shall be in Atlanta, Ga., but they ask power to establish and locate other offices at such points as may be desirable to them.

The capital stock of said company, actually paid in, shall be twenty-five thousand dollars, but petitioners ask the privilege of increasing said amount to fifty thousand dollars at any time the stockholders shall decide so to do.

The principal business of said company shall be to buy, sell, manufacture and deal in cotton and woolen mill supplies and in all general mill supplies, machinery and tools, and all such other articles of wares and merchandise as are usually kept by wholesale supply companies.

Petitioners pray for the right to buy and hold real and personal property, such as is connected with and suitable to their business, and for the right to sell, mortgage and encumber the same whenever necessary in the prosecution of their business. They desire power to make and establish all suitable rules, regulations and by-laws for the control and government of said corporation, and for the designative on election or appointment of such officers as may be necessary or proper for conducting the business of the corporation. They desire the right to sue and be sued, to have and use a common seal, and to have all such general powers, rights, privileges and immunities as are generally granted to private corporations under the laws of Georgia, and your petitioners will ever pray, etc.

ELLIS & GRAY, Petitioners' Attorneys.

Filed in office this 1st day of June, 1888.

C. H. STRONG, C. S. C.

A true and correct copy, as appears of record in this office this June 1st, 1888.

C. H. STRONG, C. S. C.

june 2, 5t sat.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S office, March 2, 1888.—Rosalie Haiman, administratrix of Harman L. Haiman, deceased, represents that she has fully discharged the duties of her said trust, and prays for letters of dismission.

This is, therefore, to notify all concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in June next, why said administratrix should not be dismissed from said administration.

mar 3—3m sat W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY, ORDINARYS office, March 2nd, 1888.—Charles E. Thompson, administrator of Lizzie Clifton represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in June next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said administration. W. L. CALHOUN,

mar 3—3m sat Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S office, June 2d, 1888. Steve R. Johnson and William S. Parks, administrators of Elam Johnson, have applied for leave to sell the land of said Elam Johnson. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in July next, else leave will then be granted said applicant, as applied for. W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

law4w-june 4 9 16 23 30

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S office, June 1st, 1888: George Bancoft, as executor of the will of Lizzie Baker, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in September next, why said executor should not be discharged from said trust. W. L. CALHOUN,

jly1-law3mos Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S office, May 4. 1888.—J. C. Jenkins, administrator of the estate of Elizabeth and Mary Clayton, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in August next why said J. C. Jenkins should not be discharged from said administration. W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

may 7-law3mosMon

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S office, June 1, 1888: S. McD. Wilson has applied for letters of administration on the estate of Foster Mitchell, deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in July next, else letters will then be granted said applicant, as applied for, W. L. CALHOUN,

June 2 9 16 23 30 Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S office, June 1st, 1888: Walter B. Tomlinsonthe guardian of Jessie G. Tomlinson, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show, if they can, on or before the first Monday in July next, why said guardian should not be discharged from said trust. W. L. CALHOUN,

June 2-9-16-23-30 Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—COURT OF Ordinary, Chambers, June 1st, 1888: To Mary M. Morgan, heir-at-law of Samuel G. Pegg, deceased, who resides out of said state: Nancy Katherine Pegg having as legatee, applied for probate in solemn form of the last will of said deceased, you are hereby cited to be and appear at the next July term of said court, to be held on the first Monday in July next, as said will of said deceased will then be offered for probate in solemn form.

W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—ORDINARY'S Office, June 1st, 1888: Franklin P. Ford has applied for letters of administration on the estate of Margaret L. Elam, deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in July next, else letters will then be granted said applicant, as applied for. W. L. CALHOUN,

je 2 9 16 23 30 Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S office, June 1st, 1888: Walter Catchings has applied for letters of administration on the estate of Eliza Catchings, deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in July next, else letters will then be granted said applicant as applied for. W. L. CALHOUN,

June 5-9-16-23-30 Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, June 1, 1888: John C. Battle, administrator of Somerfield Farris, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in June next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said administration. W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

mar 3 3 mos sat

C.O.W. Crab Orchard WATER. NATURES' GREAT REMEDY.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR Dyspepsia, Sick-Headache, Constipation, SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PAMPHLET BY MAIL FREE.

Crab Orchard Water Co. Louisville, Ky.

BOWDEN LITHIA WATER COMPANY

Salt Springs, Ga.

HAVING LEASED FROM MESSRS. E. W. MARSH & Co. for ten years the sole right to sell this valuable water, I beg leave to inform the public that I have erected an immense bottling works, pavillions, etc., with an authorized capital of $500,000, and am now shipping this water to all parts of this country (with agencies in Europe) put up in cases of 12 half gallon flint glass bottles (still water) for medicinal use, and in cases of 50 pints and 50 quarts, carbonated, for table use, hotels and clubs (having the same medicinal properties), which is unrivalled as a mixer of wines, liquors, etc.

The analysis on each bottle challenges the criticism of the medical faculty for Bright's Disease, Kidney Affection, Stone in the Bladder, Eczema, and all Uric Acid troubles, Blood Poison, etc.

For sale by all druggists.

FLOYD CHANEY, Of Gilbert Manufacturing Co., New York.

P. S.—We will ship, without cost, to any physician in the United states, a case of this water as a test of its merits. June 2-3m-Sat.

PERSONAL

ESTATE OF JAMES McC. CREIGHTON, DE ceased, letters testamentary on the above estate having been grante to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment and those having claims, to present the same without delay to Louise H. Creighton, S. E. corner 48th and Chester ave. Philadelphia tues and sat.

THE QUICK OR THE DEAD." AMELIE Rives's popular novel. New edition ready. 25 cents. At all booksellers and newsdealers.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

WANTED—TRAVELER VISITING DRUG trade in southern states to sell for wholesale truss manufacturer, Philadelphia, Pa. Address X. Y. Z., this office. 3t

WANTED—FOR THE TRUNK AND TRAVELing bag business, a traveling salesman acquainted with the southern trade generally, but more especially with the southwest. Address, giving references and stating age, Trunks, P. O. Box 2,816, N. Y.

WANTED—MAN TO TAKE THE AGENCY (traveling or local) of our safes; size 23x18x18 inches; weight 500 pounds; retail price $35; other sizes in proportion. A rare chance and permanent business. These safes meet a demand never before supplied by other safe companies, as we are not governed by the safe pool. Alpine Safe Co., Cincinnati, O. wed sat

WANTED—15 FIRST-CLASS BRICKLAYERS at U. S. barracks. Best wages will be paid to mechanics. Harris & Co. tue wed sat

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—AT BRUNSWICK hotel, at Norcross, Ga., one first-class male and female cook. Address J. M. Holbrook, Norcross, Ga. tue thur sat

WANTED—ORGANIZERS FOR SOCIETIES.—Successful men can secure permanent position. All correspondence confidential. Address, room 91 No. 230 La Salle street, Chicago, Ill. tus. thurs. sat

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN OR WOMAN in every county to sell our goods. Salary $75 per month and expenses. Canvassing outfit and particulars free. Standard Silverware Co., Boston, Mass. tues thu sat sun

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WHITE WOMAN to cook and do general housework for a family of three; German preferred. Apply at 15 Washington street, or 20 Whitehall street. sat sun

WANTED—LADIES AND YOUNG MEN TO decorate holiday novelties for fall and winter trade; steady employment; $9 per week earned. All materials furnished; work mailed free. Address New England Decorative Works, 19 Pearl street, Boston, Mass., P. O. Box 5078. tue thu sat

WANTED—A GOOD COOK WHO HAS NO small children, or would hire a man and wife; must be a good milker; good wages. Apply 30 South Broad street. jue16-2t

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—LADY AGENTS FOR BUSTLE AND extender combined; just the thing for winter dresses. Also the "I" hose supporter. Both entirely new. Ladies' Supply Co., 257 Washington Boulevard, Chicago. tues thurs sat sun

WANTED—LOCAL AGENTS—FOR A NEW specialty. Fire Proof safes. New York agent ordered a carload first week, a New Jersey agent half carload, a Michigan canvasser cleared $800 first month, a Buffalo dealer, with his other business, is clearing $100 per month on our specialty. Send two-cent stamp for Illus. Catalogue

THE CONSTITUTION:
Published Daily and Weekly

—o—

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

Is delivered by carriers in the city, or mailed postage free, at $1.00 per month, $2.50 for three month, or $10.00 a year.

—o—

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(Circulation over 110,000) is mailed, postpaid, for $1.25 a year, or for $1.00 in clubs of five or more. Address all letters to

THE CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Georgia.

—o—

J. J. Flynn, General Eastern Agent, Park Row, New York City.

ATLANTA, GA., JUNE 23, 1888.

The Parties and the Issue.

While the prospects of democratic victory are as bright as could be asked at this stage of the campaign, there can be no doubt that the republicans have cut out a hot and rough contest. They propose to make the most desperate effort in their history. With this contest the solid south will have little or nothing to do. There will be no campaign worth talking about in this section. The democrats hold the fort here and they will continue to hold it as long as the republicans appeal to the spirit of sectional bitterness and endeavor to revive the issues that were settled nearly a quarter of a century ago.

The campaign will be fought and won at the north—it will be fought and won in the states of New York, Connecticut, New Jersey and Indiana; and, so far as the republicans are concerned, it will be fought with a desperation that has had no parallel in our political history. The leaders of the sectional party recognize that this will be their last chance in many years to defeat the democrats; for if the democrats win, they will win on the president's message, and victory at this time, on such an issue as this, means not only the perpetuation of democratic rule, but the disorganization of the republican party.

This fact is well understood by such leading republicans as Murat Halstead and Whitelaw Reid. Mr. Halstead has already given his opinion the prominence of editorial type. He declares that "the election of the democratic presidential ticket this time would carry with it the senate and the house and the supreme court; and he adds: "The decision of the country upon this will commit us for many years. If we cannot defeat the democratic party this time, we certainly cannot do it for the next ten years, and perhaps not for twice that length of time; and in that event the republican party might as well consider its career closed."

The reason why the the present contest possesses such significance is not far to seek. For the first time since the war the two parties are to make the contest over a sharply defined business issue that is of pressing importance to every voter in the country. Heretofore the republicans have succeded in evading this issue, but in the present campaign they have planted themselves in direct opposition to the democrats.

The democrats, through the president's message and their plaiform, have declared in favor of a reasonable reduction and readjustment of the tariff so far as that reduction and readjustment may be brought about without doing injustice to American labor and American industries. On the other hand, the republicans make of the present tariff a sort of fetisch and American voters are called on to bow down and worship it.

This is the issue that cannot be straddled or evaded by either party, and if the democrats are successful, the republican party will of necessity go to pieces. It is safe to say, therefore, that the present campaign is the most important one that has occurred since the war. The leaders of both parties recognize this fact, and for that reason the contest will be stubbornly fought. If the republicans win on their high tariff programme, the democrats cannot hope to be successful for many years to come; if the democrats win on their tariff reform plank the result will make an end to the republican party.

And every honest and patriotic citizen will join us in hoping for and expecting a consummation so devoutly to be wished.

ACCORDING to their proclamation, the republicans are now devoted civil service reformers. This is indeed an alarming state of affairs.

A Specimen Chip.

The proclamation of the party of fraud has been posted in the newspapers, and while the document is skillfully drawn and will serve its purpose as a political platform, there are one or two points that deserve special notice.

Take, for instance, this declaration: "The republican party is in favor of both gold and silver as money, and condemns the policy of the democratic administration in its effort to demonetize silver." Coming from the party that demonetized silver in 1873, this is refreshing indeed. The demonetization of silver, secretly carried out under the auspices of John Sherman and the republican majority, has cost this country enough in the loss of profits on cotton and wheat to carry on a war.

Silver has never recovered from the attack made on it by the republicans at the dictation of Wall street. Practically, silver is still demonetized, and this demonetization has not only had the effect of depressing the price of cotton and wheat, but has resulted in a tremendous increase in these products in India. Every effort to remonetize silver has been antagonized and defeated by the republicans. They antagonize even the Bland bill, which is merely a makeshift measure, for it has been demonstrated that the compulsory coinage of silver does not amount to remonetization.

There is but one way to remonetize silver and thus put it on a footing with gold, and that is free coinage. Once let it be understood that the mints of the United States are opened to the coinage of silver on the same terms as the coinage of gold and the discount on silver bullion would disappear from the face of the earth.

And yet, everybody knows that the party of fraud is not in favor of the free coinage of silver.

THE spirit of Brother Blaine was there.

Lively for Travelers.

Electric railways may be very good things, but until the engineers learn how to control the electricity, they will be regarded with suspicion.

The other day a lady who was riding on the electric line between Brooklyn and Jamaica took a seat near the box through which the electricity passed. The car had traveled but a short distance when the lady heard two reports like those of a pistol, and almost instantly a bright blue flame shot in through the window. She made a dive for her two children, when the skin was suddenly scorched off the first finger of her left hand, and the hand itself felt as though it had been cut with a knife. All the electric lights went out and the passengers rushed from the car. They were persuaded to return, but just as they took their seats there was another report, and the lady's left knee was drawn up to her chest so that she could neither move nor straighten herself. She was carried home, and her physicians declared that she was disabled for life. When the matter was reported to the officials of the company they made light of it, notwithstanding the fact that one of the engineers had his leg torn open by a shock a few days before.

If the facts in this case have been correctly reported, the public will come to the conclusion that there is considerable danger in electric railway travel. Electricity is a tricksy spirit, and no man has yet found out how to control it.

JOHN SHERMAN'S men will lie down when Elkins gives the word.

The First District.

The nominating convention of the first congressional district has settled its differences and restored harmony by the nomination of Colonel Rufus E. Lester, of Savannah.

Altogether, it is a very happy solution of the matter, and one which will be most heartily indorsed by the democratic voters of the district. Colonel Lester is not only a representative man of his district, but of the state. He has for many years been prominent in democratic councils, and he has served his people not only in office, but out of it.

He has not been specially ambitious of political distinction, but he made a most brilliant record as a member of the Georgia senate and as presiding officer of that body. He has also recently served, or is now serving, as mayor of Savannah. During the troublous times of reconstruction Colonel Lester was practically the leader of the unterrified democracy of Chatham, and the necessities of those days discovered no more intrepid figure than his.

Colonel Lester has achieved distinction at the Savannah bar—probably the most brilliant body of lawyers to be found in the south—and he will win new distinction for himself in the halls of congress. The convention could not have selected a candidate better calculated to carry out their wishes.

JOHN SHERMAN was very restless in Washington yesterday. The weather was warm.

The Crime of Being a Confederate.

The Grand Army of the Republic is at it again.

This organization is now more of a political club than anything else, and its emblem is the bloody shirt.

Recently a post at Williamsburg, New York, organized an associate membership. Every man elected to this branch was expected to contribute ten dollars for charitable purposes. One of the first men elected was John U. Shorter, and he promptly paid in his money. In the course of a few days the discovery was made that Mr. Shorter had been a major in a Georgia regiment during the war. Then the racket commenced. The Grand Army men of other posts said that it was a scheme to make an ex-confederate even an honorary member of their society.

This incident has stirred up so much excitement that some of the members talk of appealing to headquarters to settle the matter.

Peace-loving people, patriotic citizens who believe that the war is over, are tired and sick of this malignant nonsense. Only a few weeks ago the Grand Army men raised just such a row over General Joseph E. Johnston in a similar case. Is it the purpose of the leading organization in the republican party to put a disgraceful brand or stigma upon all ex-confederate soldiers? Is this a part of the republican policy?

It is all right. The Grand Army's malignant stupidity will stimulate the patriotic citizens of the republic to put in their best work in the interests of peace and a reunited country.

DEPEW will not make any after-dinner speeches in the white house, except as a visitor.

THE GEORGIA WATERMELONS now on sale in Cincinnati are said to be exceptionally large and luscious.

IT IS CLAIMED by a Buenos Ayres paper that 300,000 negroes, with a capital of $2,000,000, will soon leave the United States for that country. There is not a word of truth in it. Negroes with money prefer to stay here, and those without money will have to stay.

A HOT JUNE HAS brought forth the usual crop of suicides. Most of the victims were in the habit of taking something to heat up their interiors.

ALL THE DOCTORS say that the American people are taking too much quinine. The drug is not to be fooled with, and should be prescribed in the regular way.

THE NOVELIST, E. P. ROE, runs a fancy farm. He has been able to come out even by writing half a dozen novels a year. His steel pen brings him in money while his pig pen swallows it up.

DR. TALMAGE OCCUPIES a sensible attitude toward Sunday newspapers. Let them have good reading is the sum and substance of what he says.

IT IS HARD to think that Stanley has fallen at the hands of Tippu Tib or one of his followers. But these savages are no respecters of persons. The young French prince imperial was slain by a nigger dressed in two kinks and a coat of palm oil.

JUNE WEDDINGS ARE running over the continent like a prairie fire.

THE NEW ORLEANS PICAYUNE is right when it says that the development of the south is not a holy duty committed to southerners alone. On the contrary, strange developers will be welcomed, if they are in good standing where they now live. But paupers, idlers and criminals are not wanted. We are not overstocked with these classes, but the supply is in excess of the demand.

THE KANSAS CITY TIMES mourns the loss of Amelie Rives. It says: "There are two chances of her reaching her highest. One is that her married life may be unhappy, and the other that her husband may die and leave her to a brokenhearted widowhood. It is always shocking to contemplate either disaster to a young and beautiful woman, and her ghosts of sympathetic friends, known and unknown, will wish her another experience, but it is only at some such bitterly paid price that we shall ever have the real Amelie Rives back in literature. Great imaginations come to their richest when there are longings, regrets, sufferings, unsatisfied ideals and unfulfilled aspirations, not when comforts and happiness whisper, "Let us live, love and enjoy."

AN EXCHANGE GIVES the following account of a new punishment for defaulters: "A New York bank clerk, whose accounts were found to be several thousand dollars short, is being punished by a new method. Instead of being discharged or prosecuted, the man is kept at work in a position where he cannot steal, and his fellow clerks informed of the defalcation. He is avoided by the insiders, and his position is about as disagreeable as can well be imagined. Constantly under surveilance, he will work out in time the amount he has taken, and will then be discharged."

IN PHILADELPHIA THE saloon keeper who sells liquor to minors or sells on Sunday has to pay a fine of $200 and go to prison one year.

THE BOSTON JOURNAL spins this curious yarn: "There is a black lily at Chico, Cal., which catches flies. It is shaped something like a calla, but much larger, being sixteen inches across the top by ten inches in breadth. The pistil emanates from a pouch about ten inches in depth, and is itself fifteen inches long by nearly an average width of an inch, and is perfectly black. The flower has an offensive odor like that of decaying flesh. Flies swarm about the flower. Attracted by the odor they find their way into the pouch from which the pistil comes, and once down in there they never get out."

A TELEGRAM COMES to the New York Herald to the effect that Belva Lockwood, if elected president, says she will dismiss the armies and rule by love. Belva is too old and tough. She can't do it and shouldn't try. There may be some cupidity about Belva, but Cupid said good bye to her many years ago. The whole tone of Belva's article, "How I Became a Lawyer," was one of the toughest productions every written by a woman and the best argument to females against not becoming lawyers that could have been given. Ah! no, Belva, your day, if you ever had a day for love ruling, has passed. When you become our president replenish your armies and march out and scalp the obstinate men. It's your only way.

THE ELECTRICAL STORM yesterday made an effort to lick up several houses in Atlanta. It is a rare thing for a thundercloud to pass over us without giving us a whack.

CHICAGO IS A BIG place. It accommodated the republican convention and the Rev. Sam Jones at the same time.

A CORRESPONDENT ADDRESSES US THUS:

EDITORS OF ATLANTA CONSTITUTION: I read in your paper the other day that some professor is to deliver lectures on Christianity, with experiments, at the Chautauqua. I was going to attend the whole Chautauqua, but if you are going to have Christianity with experiments, please leave me out. I'm an old-fashioned shouting Methodist, and I don't want any experimenting with Christianity. If that professor don't take care he'll be blown to old Satan with his experimenting religion. He better say his prayers and walk a straight road and let such progykin alone, MATTHEW SMITH.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Smith will not blame our devil for THE CONSTITUTION'S experiments in Christianity. It should have been chemistry.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

A Dangerous Railroad.

MESSRS. EDITORS: In behalf of those of us who are compelled to travel on the East and West railroad of Alabama, running from Cartersville to Peel city, on the Georgia Pacific railroad, I beg to call the attention of the railroad commissioners of Georgia and Alabama to the dangerous condition of this road, and ask such relief as they can afford. The road is at present in the hands of a receiver, Captain John Postell, who has petitioned the court for authority to issue certificates to put the road in order, and make needed repairs and betterments. Experts and others living on the line have testified in the strongest terms that the road is unsafe and fatal accidents liable to occur, that it is unable to move the freight accumulating on the line by reason of insufficient transportation facilities, working a great hardship to shippers. These facts are admitted by all parties interested, but unfortunately the wreckage of the road, brought about by the notorious firm of Grovestein & Peil, has entailed a legacy of trouble and arraigned the bondholders in hostile factions, delaying action by the court and bringing into the case a number of lawyers representing the litigants. This fight does not concern the public, but what does concern it, is to have the road meanwhile left in an unsafe condition, jeopardizing the lives of those who travel on it. Should a fatal action occur, which is liable any day, a grave responsibility will rest somewhere and exemplary damages would be awarded. It is earnestly to be hoped the judge before whom the case is to be argued will force the litigants to act promptly and that the commissioners of the respective states, through which the road runs, will, if in their power, take the necessary action to ensure the safety of the traveling public, even if they have to stop all trains until the road is made safe.

The public is getting very weary of the fight among the bondholders, and if its continuance should delay the repairs, which are so necessary, the forfeiture of the charter of the road should be applied for. A SHIPPER.

Wise Sayings of Mrs. Grundy.

From the New York Mail.

That the wise parents are those who look after the kind of literature their children read.

That the woman whose voice is "all for suffrage" is not always a Hebe, Cleopatra or Venus.

That often the most consequential husband in public is the meekest and most humble at home.

That no champion duck sheds water quicker than fashionable people shake off family disgrace.

That in the writing of obituaries nowadays it is often most important to know what not to put in.

That a great many women sacrifice the proprieties of life just for the sake of a little brief celebrity.

That there are young men who do not wish to see tailors executed, but who wish they would "hang up."

That it would be a splendid idea for the decent press of the country to combine to ignore Sullivan.

That boasting of one's wealth and achievements must be regarded as a "fashionable accomplishment."

That it is something akin to a puzzle to decide what is really the mission in life of the "society youth."

The red flannel to a bull is not more obnoxious than the suggestion of genealogy to "society people."

That, as a rule, the "specialist" among doctors charges very much after the style of the "noble six hundred."

Poor and Proud.

From the Baltimore American.

A young woman, poor, pious, beautiful, well educated and tenderly bred, who had once known better days and fortunes, commits suicide because she had apparently exhausted every method of securing a virtuous livelihood in New York. She had left the south and, with her widowed mother, sought employment in the metropolis of the union, where so many human wrecks drift hopelessly to an eternal sea. Failing to get any occupation, after parting with all available property, this poor girl fell into melancholy, and finally dashed out her life. No sooner had the tragedy occurred than people rose on all sides and declared that they would have gladly tendered assistance if the actual facts had been presented to them. It appears that both mother and daughter were too proud to acquaint anybody, even rich relatives, able to help them, with their disperate condition, although the girl made the most pathetic appeals to business firms.

Eternal Fitness.

A sailor for the sea,
And a spinster for tea,
A lawyer for talk, and a soldier for fighting;
A baby for noise,
And a circus for boys,
And a type-writer man to do autograph writing.
A banker for chink,
And a printer for ink,
A leopard for spots, and a wafer for sticking:
And a crack baseball flinger,
An opera singer,
A shotgun, a mule, and a choir for kicking.

—From Burdette.

FOOLS' GOLD.

The Search for Captain Kidd's Buried Wealth.

A Party of Men Digging in a Connecticut Cave—Ploughing up New Jersey Ground in the Fruitless Search.

From the Rochester Union, June 18.

News comes that a party of men have organized to dig for gold in a small cave near Greenfield, Conn. It is not known there is any gold in the cave. Some years ago, a report was started that gold was hidden in the cave—probably a part of the mysterious wealth that Captain Kidd buried—and on several occasions spades and pickaxes have been brought into play, the work generally being done in the night time. A year or so ago a number of men visited this cave night after night, excavating dirt, which they drew up in baskets and threw out of the mouth of the cave. They finally withdrew, leaving their tools behind them, but whether they carried away any treasure is not known. The members of the party just formed, evidently think their predecessors did not take it all.

Over in New Jersey there is a rise of ground called Money hill, on the bank of the Shark river. Money hill got its name from an early belief that Captain Kidd made it a bank of deposit. In fact, it is quite certain that he did. A good many people have dug into Money hill; a few years ago two sailors came there, dug a hole, and went away again. "It is said" they left a rusty iron box by the side of the hole, and that some ancient coins were found near the water side, where they re-entered their boat. That was a fever flesh and blood could not resist. The entire neighborhood was aroused, and Money hill and the whole north bank of the Shark river was prodded with spades. But no more iron boxes filled with ancient coins was found. But did that settle the matter? Not at all. Last month the disease broke out again, as virulent as ever, and a number of men went to work to unearth treasure from the sides of Money hill. If they discovered any chests of Spanish doblars they kept the matter secret.

A search is now going on for an immense lot of private treasure buried on Turneffe Cays, off British Honduras. John B. Peck, a former journalist of Washington, is the man who leads in the enterprise. A few years ago he came into possession of information that pointed to the sinking of a small pirate vessel, just filled with gold, on Turneffe, which is a coral key. Peck obtained a concession to dig for the millions, agreeing to pay the government 10 per cent of all the treasure he found. Since then he has made two expeditions to the spot, on one of which his ship was wrecked, and on the other he broke his tools and returned to this country for more. He has succeeded in getting people to put up money for the expenses of these adventures, they to be repaid out of the buried gold—when it is got. This Peck left New York for the trip early last month.

Two years ago a resident of Nantucket was digging in his cellar for water, but he missed that, as did Dow of Dow's Flat, and struck gold instead, or said that he did. It was an iron chest filled with Spanish doubloons. The entire island was in a blaze of excitement, and many, if not all, the cellars in the place were dug over, though no more iron chests were upheaved, nor did any more Spanish doubloons clink on the laborers' steel blades. About the same time a digger was industriously upheaving the soil on a point of Mount Desert in the belief that Captain Kidd had strayed that far north to hide the vast accumulation of gold and silver that he had taken from the treasure ships of all nations—that is, all nations that had treasure ships.

This bloody old piratical Englishman, who was finally legally put to death for his crimes, has led many men on fool's errands. For a hundred years people have been digging at different points between Delaware bay and Rhode Island, in search of buried treasure. The labor expended in this direction would at a dollar a day, buy all the gold and silver and goods and ships that Captain Kidd ever stole. It is a mere superstition that he ever buried anything. The $20,000 in gold and silver he carried into Boston was probably all he could command, for the hangman's noose was already dangling just above his head, and he would naturally do whatever he could to propitiate the government—the English authorities in those days not being averse to taking money from any source.

SHE WON HER WAGER.

Rushing Up Broadway in the Evening Under a Scarlet Parasol.

From the New York Sun.

A pretty girl, with a pair of fair Marguerite braids hanging below her waist, created a sensation at about 9 o'clock last night by flying up Broadway with a scarlet sunshade spread above her head. The bootblacks shouted, "Ah, there! 'fraid you'll get tanned!" and a moping messenger boy actually accelerated his speed toward his destination to follow close behind her and ask her if she was afraid she'd freckle in the electric light. The policeman on the corner woke up with a vague idea of stopping her, but before the idea was formulated she was away like a bird half a block up town, with a crowd of boys and youths in swift pursuit shouting and laughing. They might as well have tried to keep up with a runaway steam engine on a frolic as to get within touching distance of those tossing braids and dancing sunshade.

Far in the rear a little group of friends, one of whom was evidently the girl's sister, very tired, very warm, and very angry in her endenvors to over take the scarlet satin exclaimed: "Oh, she thinks she's smart, doesn't she?"

But on in the distance, where the lamps narrow to the point of divergence, the scarlet sunshade was propelled by the pretty girl. She was apparently oblivious of the disturbance about her, and she wore a do-or-die expression such as is given to the pictures of heroes or martyrs at their execution. Probably Marie Antoinette had such an intense, rapt face when she made up her mind and her toilet to go to her execution. Any way, Marie Antoinette died like a lady, with no outcry, and the girl with the scarlet parachute won her wager in spite of the crowd, and never lowered her parasol until the darkness of a side street shrouded her in mystery.

Senator "Joe" and the President.

From the Chicago Herald.

That must have been rather an interesting meeting which took place recently between Senator "Joe" Brown, of Georgia, and the president. The senator had not been at the white house for many months. He had made two speeches against the president's message. One was devoted to the question of protection, and the other was a forcible argument in favor of abolishing the internal revenue according to the platform of '84.

The junior Georgia senator, Colquitt, who has recently distinguished himself by a successful handling of the machine in Georgia politics, had made a speech in favor of retaining the internal revenue, which had been circulated in Georgia by means of office-holders' subscriptions. The conversation between Mr. Cleveland and Senator Brown doubtless turned on the subject of the senator's opposition to the message. It would have been a treat for Senator Colquitt to have listened to his dignified, reserved colleague saying:

"Mr. President, it is true I have spoken in favor of abolishing the internal revenue system; I have done it not only because I thought it right, but also at the request of my state. Three legislatures have passed resolutions instructing the Georgia senators and representatives in congress to vote for such repeal. Besides that, Mr. President, one set of these resolutions came to me signed and approved by my present colleague, Senator Colquitt, then governor of the state of Georgia."

An Indignant Judge.

From Texas Siftings.

Judge—You have been convicted of forging a check for $66.

Doomed man—I hope your honor will take into consideration that it is a small amount."

"Just so. I do take that fact into consideration."

"I'm glad to hear that."

"It is my opinion that the man who forged a check for $66, not having sufficient self-respect to make it at least an even $100, deserves no mercy. Ten years at hard labor."

A Stirring Evangelist.

From Life.

Mrs. Johnsing—"Dar am a mighty pow'ful preacher down at de chu'ch, Cicely; yo' oughter come hear 'im."

Mrs. Yallerby—"What he done preach on yest' day?"

Mrs. Johnsing—"I disremember just now; but, O Lordy! how he can jus' holler an' stomp."

AN OREGON AMAZON.

A Frontier Beauty on the Back of a Broncho—A Great Surprise.

Oregon Correspondence San Francisco Chronicle.

The jar of heavy feet was heard. Some young horses came down a steep hill at full run. Behind was a reckless, rapid rider. The lose stock dashed past. The horse that bore the rider was tossing his head madly and slinging white foam in flakes from his mouth. He was a rearing, restless, heavy built, regulation broncho, but it was remarked that he was well under control, for he seemed to be fairly lifted from side to side by the reins at the will of the rider, who drew up to our resting place. We stared in a way that was not mannerly, even in the wilds of Oregon. The rider of the restless pony was a young girl. She waited with embarrassment for us to tell our errand.

"Who lives here?" we asked.

"I do," she replied, in a tone that did not make us feel any more at home.

"Whose garden is this?" was the next question.

"Mine."

After a pause she added:

"Can I do anything for you, gentlemen?"

"Well, well, no" was about the only intelligible answer at command.

"Will you come to the house?" she added; "it is near dinner time."

As she rode before we looked upon a graceful rider, a well rounded, neat figure, a brunette, with the languid beauty so much admired in the Castilian women, clad in course, strong, short skirts, below which showed a small boot and a keen, bright spur. Her rich saddle was new, strong and double rigged. Her horse had not stopped at the gate till she sprang to the ground. My companion stepped forward with a Chesterfield bow, but too late to assist her. She asked us to go to the house while she led her horse to the stable. When we were within a rod of the door we both started with surprise. A repulsive, sullen, scowing Indian was at each window. We were greatly surprised to learn that our hostess was a half breed. In her features or actions we had not observed one trace of the Indian. Her demeanor was modest, while at the same time she was fully imbued with that western liberality that allows no man to pass without an invitation to partake of a meal or night's lodging. We bade her good bye reluctantly, and continued our hunt, thinking how much more appropriate such grace and such wealth would be in the circles of society than on the back of a broncho.

SOME QUEER VERDICTS

Rendered by Juries Who Did Not Know What Was Expected of Them.

From the Detroit Free Press.

The duties of those who serve on coroner's juries do not ordinarily suggest anything very funny, and yet some laughable results come from their work, particularly if they do not exactly understand what was expected of them.

An amusing story is told of a verdict brought by a western jury impaneled to inquire into the cause of the death of a man supposed to have committed suicide. The verdict was brief and to the point, the foreman saying simply:

"We, the jury, find the deceased guilty as charged."

Another jury examined a great many witnesses in the case of a man run over by a railroad engine. The verdict was:

"We find him to have come to death by being cut in two by a railroad engine, whereby he could not breathe, hence he choked to death."

A coroner's jury in the back woods of Missouri heard all the evidence in the case of a man killed by a runaway team, and brought in the following verdict:

"The jury finds the deceased to have come to his death at the hands of a runaway team, the horses therefore being blameless, they being frightened by a dog."

It is told of an old German that he sat stolidly and stupidly on a coroner's jury and listened to all the evidence, after which he walked over toward the corpse with some degree of curiosity. Lifting the cloth, he started back, turned to the other jurymen in amazement and affright, and cried out:

"Mine Gott, shentlemen, dot man is dead!"

A jury in a Missouri rural community deliberated three hours over the corpse of a woman burned by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. The following verdict was then announced in writing:

"Resolved, That the diseased was burt to death The joory,"

A man supposed to be a tramp was found dead in the woods out west. A jury inquired into the cause of his death, and reported as follows:

"The jury does not find that the dead man has been foully dealt with, and is of the opinion that he died simply because his time had come and there was no getting out of it."

The Quinine Fiend.

From the New York Telegram.

A tall, fine-looking woman, dressed in the latest fashion, entered an up-town drug store last evening, and approaching the counter, leaned wearily against it. The clerk, who was waiting on another customer, reached to a shelf and taking down a little box, shook three pills into a bit of paper. He passed them to the fashionable lady, and gave her a glass of mineral water. After putting the pills in the glass the lady drank the water, and with a sigh of relief, hurried from the shop. Not a word passed between either customer or clerk, and no money was paid for the pills.

"Well, that beats me," exclaimed a visitor.

"It is rather singular," said the clerk, smiling, "but such things happen here every day. That customer is well known in the social world. She has got the quinine habit, which will kill her in the end. There is too much of this quinine business going on, but we have to keep up with the times. That lady exhausted herself in social and charitable visits, and then began to take a five-grain pill of quinine to brace up on. She did it by the advice of a friend. From five grains every evening, she advanced to fifteen, and soon she will want twenty.

"She likes to feel cheerful and look well when she goes out with her husband, and having become a slave of quinine she takes it as a stimulant. But her husband is ignorant of the habit. She pays us $1.50 a week and we keep the pills here for her. There are many ladies in Ward McAllister's exclusive 400 who are slowly dying of the habit."

North Carolina Claims Thurman.

From the Norfolk Landmark.

A gentleman who arrived in this city from Edenton, N. C., brings the information of the fact that Edenton has a claim upon the Hon. Allen G. Thurman, who was nominated by the democratic convention at St. Louis Thursday for the vice-presidency. He says that on the day that Cleveland was nominated (Wednesday) the intelligence reached Edenton that Thurman had been nominated also, and Mayor Hatheway, of that city, immediately sent the following telegram to Mr. Thurman:

"Your mother's home congratulates you and the democratic party."

Mr. Thurman's mother was a Miss Mary Granberry Allen, of Edenton, and her marriage with Mr. Thurman's father took place in 1811, two years before he was born in Lynchburg, Va., where his parents went to live, and is now on record in the parish register in the old Methodist church in Edenton.

An Overdose.

From the New York Sun.

Brown—"You don't look well, Robinson; what's the matter, sick."

Robinson—"Yes; smoked too many cigars today."

Brown—"How many have you smoked?"

Robinson—"That one you gave me last night."

MEN AND WOMEN.

Three girls in Portland, Ore., thrashed a hackman with his own whip who had insulted them.

Miss Clarence Barton, sometimes called "The American Florence Nightingale," wears among her decorations on state occasions the iron cross of Germany.

A young girl who eloped with the man of her choice from Wilkesbarre, Pa., the other day, was shrewd enough to induce him to assign all his property to her before she would consent to go.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe apparently did not look upon her marriage as the end of her school days, for since her marriage she has learned to speak French, Italian, and modern Greek fluently, and has acquired a profound knowledge of the works of Kant, Hege, Spinoza, Comte and Fichte.

Henry James boasts that he has never loved a woman, though he is now 40 years old. What a waste of time!

Sheridan is said to be improving. The people of the south are of one accord in the hope that he shall win this battle.

The Prince of Wales has seventeen brothers-in-law, sixteen uncles, fifty-seven cousins and fifty-eight nephews and nieces.

The Grand Duke Alexis, brother of the czar, is said to be able to drink more champagne than any other European prince, even in Russia.

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An Old Negro Woman Seriously Wounded—Wilson Arrested and Carried to Jail—The Two Statements.

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The woman's name is Evvie Ivy, and the shot was fired by a negro named Clark Wilson.

Among the first to reach the scene of the shooting was Mr. J. W. Wood, a white gentleman whose home was near by. He procured a wagon and carried the woman to Bellwood. The woman was carried to the house of a relative, and Dr. W. C. Abernathy called in.

Mr. Wood then went before Justice Horton and swore out a warrant, charging Wilson with assault to murder. Mr. Wood himself carried out the warrant, and going to Wilson's home, found the darky sitting unconcernedly in the door.

"I have a warrant for you, Clark," said Mr. Wood.

"I knowed they would have one," was the cool reply. "Do you want me to go right away?"

"Yes. I suppose this is as good a time as any."

"All right," said the darky, "I b'lieve I'll ride. Wait till I hitch up my wagon, will you?"

The wagon was hitched up, and accompanied by Mr. Wood, his (Wilson's) wife and four children, the darkey drove to Justice Horton's, where the preliminary trial was held.

He was bound over and sent to jail, reaching there a few minutes after two o'clock.

The only witnesses to the shooting are the woman, Wilson, and a ten year old son of the woman. Two other smaller children saw a part of the affair, but had nothing to say in the preliminary trial yesterday.

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"We hadn't picked no berries," she continued, "when Clark rode up on his mule. We jes had gone over there an' Clark says, 'Now look here. I's told you all I'm goin' to, now you git! I tol' 'em I hadn' picked no berries, an' I didn't see no harm anyhow. He's always cuttin' up about niggers p'ckin' berries on his land, an' he was mad when he rid up. We talked a little while an' he cussed me, an' then says, 'Well I'm goin' to break you of pickin' berries on my lan', an' he shot. Me an' the chillun run off ever which way. I climbed over a fence an' didn't hear him, so I started to turn 'roun' an' jes then he shot. He had jumped over the fence an' he was right close behind me. I fell down an' he pointed the pistol at me like he was goin' to shoot again, but I hollered so he looked like he was scared to. I kep' on hollerin' an' he picked up a rock an' throwed at me. I throwed up my hand to keep it from hittin' my head, an' it hit me on the wrist an' cut me there."

She removed the bandage from the left wrist and showed an ugly gash about an inch and a half long.

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At last accounts last night the woman was alive, though in a very weak and critical condition.

One of Toombs' Slaves.

From the Methodist Protestant.

Uncle Billy Toombs, the friend and former slave of General Robert Toombs, of Georgia, died last week, at the ripe age of eighty-seven years. When General Toombs was born, Billy was eleven years old, and was at once assigned to duty as the boy in waiting to the baby. When young Toombs grewlup and married, his father presented him with Billy, and ever afterwards the closest friendship existed betweed the two. Billy accompanied his master to Washington, to the fashionable watering places and to Europe. In this way he became familiar with many distinguished people. Before the war he had an intense hatred for the abolitionists, refusing to countenance them in any way. When the war was over, and the Toombs family had gathered once more at the old family mansion, Billy returned there as well as the rest. "You are free now," said General Toombs to him. "I'll never be free from old master," said he, "but will follow you all my life." To this General Toombs replied, "Very well, then, I'll take care of you." Ever after Billy was the most devoted of servants, looking after his master's interests as though they were his own. When General Toombs died, two years ago, he left full provision for Uncle Billy's maintenance, and no mourner at the general's grave shed warmer tears than did the faithful old African, who lingered there long after the crowd had melted away. Uncle Billy will be remembered as one of the few Africans who absolutely refused to accept their freedom.

Going Round and Round.

From the New York Sun.

Policeman (to citizen clinging to lamp post)—My friend, you will have to move on.

Citizen—Move (hic) on! Gra-gracious, ofshur, I'm (hic) makin fifty milsh 'n hour, now.

Ready to Exchange.

From the Judge.

Gilded youth—I want some pants Mr. Tight fit. Have you anything in checks?

Tailor (thinking of an amount overdue)—Yes; have you?

The New Faith.

We are no better than the men
Who lived when Greece was young, or when
Rome bore her martial flag unfurled
Along the highroads of the world;
But we are wiser in the thought
Which flowers from all that time has wrought;

We have cast aside our fables, mocked
Grim superstitions; we have locked
Mythology in antique books,
And idols in forgotten nooks;
From a reawakened star we cry
Our sweeter longing to the sky;

We have fought the fearless fight of truth
With the hot vigor of our youth;
In broken columns we have stood,
Unfaltering, for the common good;
We have striven to make the name of man
Diviner since the earth began;

Creeds crumble as we pass, and dreams
Vanish like ship-fires over streams—
Vanish like shadow into dark,
Like discord in the singing lark,
We strike religions that are still
The Juggernauts of human will;

We have risen from ignorance which debased
Life when its reason was outraced
By the blind fury of the mob—
When to think justly was to rob
A cunning tyrant of the right
To gag some cringing acolyte;

We stand within our century, here
Where the black fogs of ages clear,
What faith that whose lives should know
Whatever wisdom can bestow;
That nature and her works belong
To the whole world, like speech and song.

—George Edgar Montgomery, in America.

THE SECRET ORDER

Gossip About the Atlanta Lodg and Societies.

The Knights of Honor—The Regular W of the Other Orders—Notes and Gossip of Interest.

The hot weather of the past week has s ously affected the attendance upon the meeting the various lodges and societies of Atlanta. regular meetings have been held, but they w ultimly attended and the proceedings were marked by any noteworthy occurrences.

In 1874, the supreme lodge Knights of Honor organized in the city of Louisville, Ky., and grown until it now numbers 2,500 in thirty states, with a grand total of 125,000 members the date of organization. The supreme lodge in United States has paid to families of deceased me bers $23,000,000.

In 1876, the grand lodge of Georgia was organiz and has since paid to families of members in state $600,000.

In the year 1876 Gate City lodge, No. 346, Knig of Honor, was organized in Atlanta, with a char list of fifteen members. This lodge has been gro ing slowly but steadily, until now it has a membe ship of about one hundred and fifty, and has paid families of its members about $21,000. Thus, it seen, that this co-operative association carries rel to thousands of homes all over the country. following, taken from a paper in a neighbori town, is appropriate in this connection:

"Reader, is your life insured? If you were to d today with no insurance on your life how wou your death leave your wife and children? H would the mortgage on the home be paid? H would the pressing demands against your esta that would quickly succeed your death, be m Are you content to daily incur the risk of leavi your wife and children defenseless and with meagre support, when $21 a year, about six cents day, will secure to them $2,000 at your death?

Every person, however rich or poor he may should be protected with a life insurance policy, provide against not only business disasters th come to almost every man, but to protect the estates in case of unexpected death. There are hundred persons in this community, in town a county, who would do well to investigate the bes ry, system and advantages of the Knights of Hon and the same will be cheerfully furnished by any the officers or members of said lodge. Call and s the director or reporter and get a copy of the con stitution and by-laws, and then hand in your applic tion to join the same, and you will never reg your action in the matter. The reporter can found at the office of the clerk of the superior cou

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The supreme lodge of the Knights of Pythi are still in session in Cincinnati. Colonel Bran of the Capitol City division; Colonel A. M. Hayw of Brunswick, and Grand Chancellor Hunnic have not returned home. They will remain in Ci cinnati till the lodge closes its session. The membe of the Capitol City division, and the Calenth division, have returned home, delighted with the trip. They say they received the kindest treatmen at the hands of the citizens of Cincinnati.

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The recent fair for the benefit of the Cala the division Knights of Pythias did not result in great financial success, less than $100 being net The members are not discouraged, and they pu pose holding another fair early in the fall.

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The Atlanta Literary circle

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From the New York Sun.

Policeman (to citizen clinging to lamp post)—My friend, you will have to move on.

Citizen—Move (hic) on! Gra-gracious, ofshur, I'm (hic) makin fifty milish 'n hour, now.

Ready to Exchange.

From the Judge.

Gilded youth—I want some pants Mr. Tight to fit. Have you anything in checks?

Tailor (thinking of an amount overdue)—Yes, have you?

The New Faith.

We are no better than the men
Who lived when Greece was young, or when
Rome bore her martial flag unfurled
Along the highroads of the world;
But we are wiser in the thought
Which flowers from all that time has wrought;

We have cast aside our fables, mocked
Grim superstitions; we have locked
Mythology in antique books,
And idols in forgotten nooks;
From a reawakened star we cry
Our sweeter longing to the sky;

We have fought the fearless fight of truth
With the hot vigor of our youth;
In broken columns ye have stood,
Unfaltering, for the common good;
We have striven to make the name of man
Diviner since the earth began;

Creeds crumble as we pass, and dreams
Vanish like ship-fires over streams—
Vanish like shadow into dark,
Like discord in the singing lark,
We strike religions that are still,
The Juggernauts of human will;

We have risen from ignorance which debased
Life when its reason was outraced
By the blind fury of the mob—
When to think justly was to rob
A cunning tyrant of the right
To gag some cringing acolyte;

We stand within our century, here
Where the black fogs of ages clear,
What faith that whose lives should know
Whatever wisdom can bestow;
That nature and her works belong
To the whole world, like speech and song.

—George Edgar Montgomery, in America.

THE SECRET ORDERS.

Gossip About the Atlanta Lodges and Societies.

The Knights of Honor—The Regular Work of the Other Orders—Notes and Gossip of Interest.

The hot weather of the past week has seriously affected the attendance upon the meetings of the various lodges and societies of Atlanta. The regular meetings have been held, but they were slimly attended and the proceedings were not marked by any noteworthy occurrences.

In 1874, the supreme lodge Knights of Honor was organized in the city of Louisville, Ky., and has grown until it now numbers 2,500 in thirty-six states, with a grand total of 125,000 members since the date of organization. The supreme lodge in the United States has paid to families of deceased members $23,000,000.

In 1876, the grand lodge of Georgia was organized, and has since paid to families of members in this state $600,000.

In the year 1876 Gate City lodge, No. 346, Knights of Honor, was organized in Atlanta, with a charter list of fifteen members. This lodge has been growing slowly but steadily, until now it has a membership of about one hundred and fifty, and has paid to families of its members about $2),000. Thus, it is seen, that this co-operative association carries relief to thousands of homes all over the country. The following, taken from a paper in a neighboring town, is appropriate in this connection:

"Reader, is your life insured? If you were to die today with no insurance on your life how would your death leave your wife and children? How would the mortgage on the home be paid? How would the pressing demands against your estate, that would quickly succeed your death, be met. Are you content to daily incur the risk of leaving your wife and children defenseless and with a meagre support, when $24 a year, about six cents a day, will secure to them $2,000 at your death?

Every person, however rich or poor he may be should be protected with a life insurance policy, to provide against not only business disasters that come to almost every man, but to protect their estates in case of unexpected death. There are a hundred persons in this community, in town and county, who would do well to investigate the history, system and advantages of the Knights of Honor, and the same will be cheerfully furnished by any of the officers or members of said lodge. Call and see the director or reporter and get a copy of the constitution and by-laws, and then hand in your application to join the same, and you will never regret your action in the matter. The reporter can be found at the office of the clerk of the superior court.

***

The supreme lodge of the Knights of Pythias are still in session in Cincinnati. Colonel Brandt, of the Capitol City division; Colonel A. M. Haywood, of Brunswick, and Grand Chancellor Hunnicutt, have not returned home. They will remain in Cincinnati till the lodge closes its session. The members of the Capitol City division, and the Calanthe division, have returned home, delighted with their trip. They say they received the kindest treatment at the hands of the citizens of Cincinnati.

***

The recent fair for the benefit of the Calanthe division Knights of Pythias did not result in a great financial success, less than $100 being netted. The members are not discouraged, and they purpose holding another fair early in the fall.

***

The Atlanta Literary circle will hold one more meeting and then adjourn for the summer. The meeting will be held next Thursday night, when Edgar Allen Poe will be discussed.

***

Comanche tribe No. 6, improved order of Red Men, holds meetings every Thursday night in its hall near the corner of Peachtree and Broad streets. The meeting next Thursday night will be of more than usual interest, for the officers will be elected and installed.

***

The Confederate Veterans' association held an important meeting last Monday night. A beautiful gold badge was presented to ex-President Jefferson Davis.

***

Dr. J. G. Armstrong has been invited to deliver lectures at various places in Georgia. He will repeat his famous lecture on "Secret Orders" in several towns.

***

The Brotherhood of Stationary Engineers, Atlanta division No. 1, meets the first and third Saturday night in every month.

***

Dr. Joseph LeConte, the distinguished man of science, has been invited to deliver a lecture before the Atlanta Philosophic society, and it is believed he will accept the invitation.

***

The regular weekly meeting of Barnes lodge, I. O. O. F., was slimly attended last night, and nothing of importance was attended to.

***

Mr. Fulton Colville, who stands very high among the Masons of Atlanta, is in Chicago, attending the republican convention.

***

Mr. W. H. Barnes, founder of Barnes lodge of Atlanta, has returned to California.

***

The butchers of Atlanta have organized a protective association.

***

The M. A. B.'s held a long and earnest meeting night before last.

***

Councilman Woodward has returned from the convention of the national typographical union.

A WELCOME RAIN.

Yesterday's Shower a Blessing to All Mankind.

It was refreshing!

The rain that visited Atlanta yesterday afternoon was timely and welcome.

It rejuvenated mankind, gave new hope to many a wilting collar and overworked handkerchief. It revived vegetation, moistened many a sunburnt umbrella, and laid the dust. It cooled the atmosphere, and gave the overworked mercury in truthful thermometers a season of rest from its labor of trying to break the record. In short, it filled a long felt want and the gutters as well.

But of all these and other blessings that it brought, the grateful change in temperature was most appreciated. At 1 o'clock the signal service officer reports the thermometer as registering 87 degrees. In less than five minutes after the rain began to fall, it had dropped to 70, a change of 17 degrees.

The rain is reported as a local storm, and Atlanta seems to have been once more favored by the weather bureau.

Under a Bond.

Marcellus E. Thornton is under a $250 bond to keep the peace. The peace warrant was sworn out before Judge Landrum by Mr. Thornton's brother-in-law, Mr. Lon McLendon. The little difference between the two seems to have originated in a real or prospective suit for divorce on the part of Mr. McLendon, or more directly in a letter which Mr. McLendon promised to show to Mr. Thornton. He afterwards refused to show the letter, some names were called, and a friendly little difference was the result.

Mr. Thornton treats the matter lightly. The bond was given readily.

PERSONAL.

PAYNE'S CHAPEL will hold a specially interesting service Sunday night, in which the ladies will make reports of some interesting work they have been engaged in. The pastor will preach Sunday morning.

One of the most promising young merchants in Atlanta is Mr. W. J. Thomas. He stands at the head of the great dry goods house of J. M. High, and has the confidence of the people of this city. The fact that he holds the position he does, is itself proof of his ability and integrity. He is an able buyer, and knows the dry goods business thoroughly. There is a bright future for this young man.

COLONEL JOHN H. BRYANT, of New York, vice-president of the refrigerating construction company, has already arrived in the city to be present at the formal opening of the works next Tuesday. He is staying at the Kimball house. Colonel Bryant made many friends throughout the south while constructing the Southern telegraph line, and will be welcomed in Atlanta by a score or more. He believes in the bandana ticket.

G. W. Kates, secretary of the Lookout mountain camp meeting of spiritualists, has been in the city the past week working for the camp meeting to occur during July. Mr. Kates has made a one and one-third round trip rate on all railroads. He reports great prospects for a large and interesting meeting, the best possible talent among the mediums having been engaged.

AT THE HOSPITAL.

Dr. Powell Makes a Few Remarks—The Ponder Case.

Dr. Powell, of the Ivy street hospital, is grieved. His confidence in the gratitude of humanity has received a set-back, and it will require some genuine demonstrations in that line to restore his faith. The cause of the doctor's state of mind is found in the conduct and misrepresentations of B. F. Ponder, at present a pauper inmate of the institution which Dr. Powell superintends.

On account of the publication of a statement from Ponder Dr. Powell asked the council to make an investigation of the hospital and see for themselves as to whether any foundation existed for Ponder's statement. The council evidently have confidence in the management of the hospital and considered the Ponder story too dyspeptic for notice.

On invitation of Dr. Powell a CONSTITUTION reporter visited the Ivy street hospital yesterday ana found Judge Hoyt, Mr. J. H. Anderson, Dr. R. C. Word, Dr. M. Gaston and one or two other gentlemen present. Dr. Powell made a lengthy statement in regard to the case of B. F. Ponder, showing that he had been particularly kind to him during his stay at the hospital, keeping him even beyond the time for which he had authority and giving him such treatment as his physical helplessness required. The doctor went into every detail connected with the case of Ponder and gave an exhaustive review of the hospital regime, and the medical reasons for the varied diet and treatment. Dr. Powell was very forcible in his allusions to the meddlesome efficiousness of certain persons who he intimated make themselves entirely too numerous in business that does not concern them.

After Dr. Powell had made his statement, it was generally agreed that the matter was entitled to no further recognition in any way.

In company with the doctor the party made a tour of the building, finding everything as comfortable and cleanly as could be expected in an institution that has no greater resources or income than has this hospital.

THE LIGHTNING.

It Strikes Two Houses on Bush Street and Shocks a Number of People.

During the storm yesterday the lightning struck two houses on Bush street, and proved very destructive in its effect as well as peculiar in its action.

The bolt first struck No. 38, shattering the saddle board along the comb of the roof and tearing off shingles. It was a glancing blow, so to speak. From No. 38 it glanced over the next house, No. 40, the home of Patrolman J. M. Scale, and struck the rear end of No. 42. This part of the house is used as a kitchen. The chimney was struck and battered almost down, while the woodwork was splintered and set on fire. All three of these houses are exactly alike and the escape of No. 40 while the house on each side was struck, is remarkable. Nobody was at home in No. 42, the home of Mr. Hugh Hastings. The fire department was called out and responded with their usual promptitude, but not before considerable damage had been done.

The shock at No. 40 was more severe than at 38 where the lightning first struck. Patrolman Scale and his wife were stunned severely, and Mrs. Seale was quite sick from its effects. The people in No. 38 were effected slightly by the shock, and badly frightened.

Four men at the Atlanta Bridge and Axle works, on Marietta street were severly but not seriously shocked.

Another bolt struck a telegraph post in Bellwood and chipped out a large piece near the top.

A number of persons in various portions of the city were more or less shocked.

MRS. BONE.

She is Bound Over in Two Cases Before Judge Manning Yesterday.

Mrs. Bone, the wife of the watchman on the Central railroad, at the Forsyth street crossing, and at whose house on Rhodes street a large quantity of stolen property was found by the detectives a few days ago, was bound over before Judge Manning upon two separate charges yesterday, and in default of a $500 bond in each case she went to jail.

Part of the property seems to have been stolen from McDonald & Shea, a part from the Bazar at No. 3 Whitehall, and a part from a car on the Central railroad. The case against the husband was dismissed, as he seems to have been ignorant of the thieving, or at least powerless to prevent it.

In rendering his decision yesterday Judge Manning said:

"Mrs. Bone has been supected by the police for a long time. A gang of young white thieves have infested this town for years, and have escaped time and time again, because they were too young to be prosecuted. They are the most dangerous gang that ever worked in Atlanta. Now, the only way to break up the thieving where the thieves are too young to prosecute, and the best way in all cases, is to stop the receiving and disposal of the goods. I think it my duty to co-operate with the police in this matter."

This will be remembered as the Mrs. Bone that kicked so about the publication of the case in THE CONSTITUTION a few days ago.

WITH BRASS KNUCKS.

A Negro Woman Has an Eye Shut Up Last Night.

A negro woman named Belle Houston was hit in the face by a negro named Tom Oliver, last night. Oliver was wearing a pair of brass knuckles, and the blow was a horrible one. Her eye is closed up completely, and swollen out like a goose egg.

It seems that a number of darkies were returning together from a fancy ball, and about the Air Line shops the women began quarreling. Two sisters jumped on one woman, and the fight became general. Another darky, named Will Carlton, drew a pistol, and scared a woman nearly to death. She ran and could not be found at her home last night. The woman's eye was patched up at the nearest drugstore, and she was then carried to her home in a wagon.

McMillan Again.

J. H. McMillan, the young man against whom there are already two charges of forgery, comes up again with a new case.

"COTTONDALE, Fla., June 22, 1888.—Chief of Police, Atlanta, Georgia: Hold J. H. McMillan if still there for forgery against me. J. R. SHOEMAKER."

Answer.

The young man is still held at the jail.

Lea's Springs, Grainger County, East Tennessee,

Is a remarkable cool, healthy and romantic summer resort in the Clinch mountains, at the base and signal point near Knoxville. Board is very reasonable, and the superior natural mineral waters are white sulphur, black sulphur and chalybeate. For further particulars, address M. J. Hughes, postoffice address as above.

Ice Cream Festival.

There will be an ice cream festival this evening at 7:30 o'clock, given by the young ladies of west side. It will be given for the benefit of their mission, in the beautiful grove at the junction of Ashby and Masons road. If you want to spend a pleasant evening, and help the young ladies in a good cause, you will find a rousing welcome awaiting you. Admission free.

THROUGH THE CORRIDORS.

W. Ferguson, of Rockmart, Ga., was in the city yesterday and registered at the Markham.

E. C. Field, Jr., a young business man of Canton, Ga., was at the Markham house yesterday.

Gilbert Smith, of Savannah, Ga., is at the Markham.

G. L. Johnson, of Newnan, Ga., took dinner at the Markham house yesterday.

M. G. Michael, of Athens, Ga., is in the city and registered at the Markham.

T. W. Kirksey, of Columbus, Ga., is registered at the Kimball house.

Levi N. Sheppard, of Macon, Ga., was in the city on business yesterday and dined at the Kimball.

Hon. E. Womack, of Covington, Ga., is at the Kimball house.

Paul M. Howes, who has many friends among the young men of Atlanta, was at the Kimball yesterday. He is on his way to Macon.

J. N. Bradshaw, of Darien, Ga., registered at the National yesterday.

Ernest Bullock, of London, England, is at the Kimball house.

Music at Grant park Thursday and Friday nights and Saturday and Sunday afternoons. Cars leave cor. Pryor and Alabama sts. every 7 minutes. 3t

Leave order for ice cream for Sunday's dinner at Donehoo's.

SOCIETY GOSSIP.

Marriage of Mr. E. M. Hudson to Miss Cora Lee Jones.

Last Thursday evening at 1:30 o'clock, at the residence of the bride's parents No. 20 Highland avenue, Mr. E. M Hudson, of Conyers was married to Miss Cora Lee Jones, Rev. Dr. Hornaday officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Hudson left on the 2:45 train for Conyers, their future home. The bride is the accomplished daughter of Mr. W. H. Jones, and is quite a society belle. The groom is a prominent young business man of Conyers. Both have many friends who tender their congratulations.

***

Mr. John H. Inman, president of the Richmond and West Point Terminal company, reached Atlanta last night, and is the guest of his brother, Mr. S. M. Inman. His two sons, Hugh and John, Jr., accompany him. Mr. Inman is making a rapid trip over the Richmond and Danville and East Tennessee systems, looking at the different properties. He goes from here to Knoxville.

***

The meeting of the Ladies' Auxiliary society to the Young Men's Christian associatiyn was held at the new Christian association building yesterday afternoon. It was not very satisfactory, only a few ladies being present. May were prevented from coming by the threatening weather. Mrs. Harle proposed that the next move in aid of their cause be made from the pulpit. Nothing else was decided upon.

***

Mrs. Zaida Brown Kates has been visiting her parents in Atlanta, after a ten months' lecture in the north and west. She will be remembered by many as the noted spiritual medium who held public meetings here. She leaves today for Lookout Mountain to attend the camp-meeting during July.

***

Everybody who knows Miss Maude Barker will be pained to hear of her serious illness. Miss Barker is one of Atlanta's most beautiful and most charming young ladies, and everybody will hope that her recovery may be speedy.

***

Miss Ruby Ware and Miss Kate Cooper, of LaGrange; Miss Maud Scroggins, of Newnan; Miss Mamie Hardwick, of Covington—a charming quartette of sweet girl graduates—passed through Atlanta yesterday on their way to Oxford to attend the commencement exercises of Emory college. Miss Cooper, however, did not stop at Oxford but went to Indian Springs, where she will spend some weeks. These young ladies have many friends in Atlanta who showed them a great deal of attention during their brief stay in the city.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Davie, of Claytn, Ala., are visiting the city and are guests at the Reid house. Mr. Davie is a wealthy Alabama merchant.

***

Mr. J. E. Gardner, one of the editors and owners of the Athens Evening Graphic, spent yesterday in Atlanta.

***

Mr. Chas. H. Lupton, of Tuscaloosa, Ala., is in the city, en route to his home in Virginia.

FOR PERJURY.

A Warrant Sworn Out Against Young Boyd, a Witness in the McDonald Case.

Day before yesterday a warrant for perjury was sworn out against —— Boyd, Jim McDonald's main witness in the mother-in-law case.

The warrant was sworn out by Mr. Walker before Jude Horton, in Bellwood, and it promises a decidedly interesting addition to the McDonald trial.

It will be remembered that Boyd's evidence was largely instrumental in effecting the acquittal of McDonald for shooting Mrs. Walker. He testified that he did not go to the house, or any part of way, with McDonald on the night before the shooting.

"That was false," said Mr. Walker, "from beginning to end. It was all made up between McDonald and Boyd. The two have always been great cronies, and go about together now like two brothers. My daughter, McDonald's wife, was brought up here in Bellwood, or about here, and people that know her and know the two men, know that the story they tell is an infamous lie. They planned the plot together, and they came together that night, and then covered their tracks by perjury. It is infamous, and I am going to show it up."

The afternoon after the warrant was issued Boyd was arrested and carried before Judge Horton. He gave a bond for his appearance next day. When he came again he brought an affidavit that he was not able to get justice meted him in that district, as the general feeling was against him.

He was then required to give a five hundred dollar bond for his appearance before another justice of the peace, and that's where the matter stands now.

The feeling among the neighbors of the two men is strong against both McDonald and Boyd. It is probable that a number of witnesses will be called in the coming case that did not figure in McDonald's case, and the trial will doubtless be an interesting one.

Farming.

From the Baltimore American.

The statement is made that an old, wornout Mississippi plantation was bought for a song by a northern man, and that in two years he made it pay $10,000 in strawberries alone. The inference is that "brain is the thing to plow into the southern soil." While this true of the south, it is equally true of all soils. It is the man behind the farm who makes or mars it, and this fact cannot be confined to any section where agriculture has its many victims and few successful followers. The British farmer has brains, but free trade has crippled him, as well as foreign competition. The west and the railways have hurt some forms of eastern agriculture. Many a northern man has regretted investing in southern plantations. Some have prospered. We remember a notable instance of this. Just after the war a confederate general, who practiced law with some success, sold his farm at a good price to a "yankee soldier." The farm was not naturally rich, and the general, who had sunk much money on it, parted from it gleefully. He came to town and told his friends with a chuckle of triumph, that he had "gotten even with one yankee," and "proposed to leisurely behold that unhappy man starve to death." The yankee was a hard worker himself and had an industrious family. The farm was nursed, well manured, diligently cultivated and planted for a variety of crops. Instead of starving the yankee grew rich, and the ex-confederate general lived long enough to know that the farm he had sold as good for nothing was one of the most valuable and productive in the state.

Brain is the thing to plough into the sofls of all sections. Intelligence must be backed by economy, thrift, industry, and an adaption of means to ends. It very often happens that men who succed in merchandising prosper at farming, when applying their executive talents to the new pursuit. Some men make money naturally at anything they undertake, because they are equipped for success. Some men fail at everything, because they either cannot or do not observe and carry out indispensable rules for prosperity.

The American farmer has the best market for all he can raise at home. This is specially true where population is great and manufactures thriving. With brains and industry, there is little doubt of success in agriculture, and this is true generally o all sections. There are well-to-do farmers north and south, and there are plenty who growl at their lot. Intellect, skill and good sense are individual, and they are not sectional or geographical.

Call Him Anything but Early.

From the Washington Critic.

Wife (before breakfast)—This is the sixth time I've called you, Joseph, and I don't want to do it again.

Husband—All right, wifey mine. Charge it to Joe and go ahead. I'm not so dignified as to be disagreeable.

He Was a Proofreader.

From Burdette.

Traveller (who has been waiting two long hours for the only paper at Lostman's Junction)—What's in the paper today, sir? Busy ready (who has been reading it)—Three "outs," ten battered type, four "wrong fonts," no end of bad spacing and a turned s. Traveller seems to be greatly edified.

The New Style.

From the Brooklyn Eagle.

"How fashions change," said Hector, the old Newfoundland. "How fashions change among people. Eight years ago I went through this town, a howling, yelping pup, with a tin kettle tied to my tail. Today I have seen no less than nine of my sons and grandsons walk proudly by, each dog of them with a tang up girl tied to him."

The Cynic.

Leon Noel.
He called himself a "cynic," and made claim
To scorn the world, its pleasures and its strife.
He laughed at love, and said 'twas but a name;
But fate saw fit his secret to disclose.
He lost his own to save a woman's life,
And o'er his heart they found a withered rose.

BASEBALL.

Columbus Defeats Atlanta in a Very Poor Game.

COLUMBUS, June 22.—[Special.]—Columbus had a snap with Schneider today, hitting him with perfect ease. The game was full of slugging, but Columbus got such a big start in the first inning that she could not be caught.

The score was:

The Score.

ATLANTA.	B	H	P	O	A	E
Green, ss	1	1	3	3		
Key, 3b, c	1	4	3	1		
Lilly, 1b	1	1	1	1		
Lawshe, 2b	0	1	0	2		
Craig, lf	1	2	0	0		
Beach, c&3b	2	3	0	2		
Turner, p, cf	4	0	0	2		
S'neider, fy, cf	0	0	4	4		
Woodberry, cf	0	2	0	1		
Total	10	24	12	16		

COLUMBUS.	B	H	P	O	A	E
Willett, 3b	3	0	3	1		
Miller, ss	4	2	3	0		
Renfroe, 1b	2	14	0	1		
Bamb'sh, 2b	3	1	4	1		
Layfield, lf	3	0	3	1		
Brittingh'm, rf	0	0	0	1		
Mathews, p	0	2	6	3		
Strauss, c	3	4	3	0		
Barnes, cf	3	1	0	0		
Total	21	24	22	8		

INNINGS.

Columbus.....8 5 1 2 4 1 0 4—25
Atlanta.....0 6 0 5 0 0 0 4—15

SUMMARY.

The runs were: Columbus—Willett 5, Miller 2, Renfroe 1, Bambush 4, Layfield 3, Brittingham 3, Mathews 3, Strauss 4, Barnes 1—25. Atlanta—Key 2, Lilley 1, Lawshe 3, Craig 3, Beach 3, Turner 2, Woodberry 1—15.

Earned runs—Atlanta 4, Columbus 7.

Three baseshits—Willett, Bambush, Strauss.

Two baseshits—Miller, Strauss, Barnes, Lilly and Beach.

Struck out—Mathews 4, Snyder 4.

Bases on balls—Off Columbus 2, off Atlanta 7.

First base on being hit by pitcher—Mathews 7.

Umpire—Tom Wynne.

Time of game—Two hours and thirty minutes.

Games Elsewhere.

At Baltimore—Baltimore 5; Cleveland 6. Baseshits—Baltimore 8; Cleveland 7. Errors—Baltimore 6; Cleveland 5. Batteries—Smith and Trott, Bakely and Zimmer.

At Philadelphia—Athletics 5; Brooklyn 4. Baseshits—Athletics 10; Brooklyn 11. Errors—Athletic 5; Brooklyn 3. Batteries—Seward and Robinson, Mays and Holbert.

At Boston—Boston 1; New York 2. Baseshits—Boston 4, New York 7. Errors—Boston 2, New York 1. Batteries—Madden and Kelly, Welch and Ewing.

At Detroit—Detroit, 8; Indianapolis, 7. Baseshits—Detroit, 13; Indianapolis, 9. Errors—Detroit, 7; Indianapolis, 5. Batteries—Gruber and Sutcliffe, Moffett and Buckley.

At Chicago—Chicago, 2; Pittsburg, 6. Baseshits—Chicago, 18; Pittsburg, 9. Errors—Chicago, 6; Pittsburg, 8. Batteries—Bryan and Daly, Galvin and Miller.

At Cincinnati—Cincinnati 10; Louisville 3. Baseshits—Cincinnati 17; Louisville 15. Errors—Cincinnati 4; Louisville 10. Batteries—Viau and Baldwin, Stratton and Cook.

Coney Island Races.

NEW YORK, June 22.—First race, seven-eighth of a mile, Bess won, Telle Doe second, Ballston third. Time, 1:28½.

Second race, three-fourths of a mile, Auravia won, Harrisburg second, J. A. B. third. Time, 1:16.

Third race, one mile and a half, Prince Royal won, Sir Dixon second, Defease third. Time, 2:39¼.

Fourth race, one mile and a quarter, Favor won, Grover Cleveland second, The Bourbon third. Time, 2:10¾.

Fifth race, one mile and a furlong, Swift won, Inspector B. second, Choctaw third. Time, 1:54½.

Sixth race, three-fourths of a mile on the grass, Volunteer won, Victress second, Isis third. Time, 1:18¾.

MRS. PARSONS LOCKED UP.

The Widow of the Executed Anarchist Again Behind the Bars.

From the Chicago Herald.

Mrs. Lucy E. Parsons was arrested last evening and once more was locked behind the bars at the Armory police station. It was about 4:30 o'clock when Mrs. Parsons, accompanied by John Schneider, appeared on Clark street, near Monroe, in a buggy drawn by a bay horse, and bearing on its sides placards reading: "Let the voice of the people be heard," and "My silence is more terrible than speech." A dense crowd soon gathered, when the word spread that Mrs. Parsons was in a buggy, and the progress of the vehicle toward Madison was very slow. Mrs. Parsons stood up and began scattering handbills, advertising her late husband's book on anarchy. At Madison street Officer Flavin appeared on the scene and took Mrs. Parsons and her escort to the Central station, where they were booked for violating the ordinance prohibiting the distribution of handbills on the street. Schneider, who was one of Parsons's intimate friends, and was foremost in the plan to keen the editor in hiding, went with the officer quietly enough, but when Mrs. Parsons was brought before Desk Sergeant Spencer there was a storm.

"You blue-coated murderer!" she screamed, "the souls of my husband and his companions will creep from their graves to haunt you, your children and your children's children!"

The infuriated woman was then taken before Cliief Hubbard, and from his office to that of Inspector Bonfield. Here she broke out again into a torrent of invective, which was only ended when the chief of detectives ordered that she be taken away. Then Mrs. Parsons broke down, and said: "Before you lock me up I wish to tell you that I have two small children at home."

"You should have thought of that before," said Bonfield, and Mrs. Parsons and her escort were placed in the wagon and taken to the armory. The offense for which they are arrested is not a very serious one, and is punishable by a $5 fine. Mrs. Parsons got into the same kind of a scrape once before, and Justice Lyon allowed her to go with a suspended fine, which she will now probably have to pay.

THE DAVIS FAMILY.

Miss Winnie's Summer Trip—Mrs. Davis Talks of Old Times.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

Jefferson Davis and Mrs. Davis passed through the city yesterday en route to their plantation. In spite of the warm weather, both looked well, especially Mr. Davis, who weighs more than at any time since the Mexican war, though he finds himself easily fatigued. Mr. and Mrs. Davis will spend the summer at their lovely coast home, Beauvoir but Miss Varina leaves in a few weeks for an extended summer outing that will embrace Bar Harbor, Red Sulphur, and a stay in central New York. She will be a guest part of the time of Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, the wife of the famous editor of the New York World. Coming in on the coast train is an admirable place for a chat, and as the train sped over the wide sea marshes, both Mr. and Mrs. Davis fell into a reminiscential mood. Mr. Davis spoke of his 80th birthday, and laughed a little over the published report of an interviewer who was represented as spending the day with him, but who was not visible in the flesh at Beauvoir, and who wrote feelingly of Mr. Davis's supposed grief over General Sheridan's illness. Some one spoke of Washington society, and Mrs. Davis recalled many pleasing anecdotes of it as it existed in ante bellum days, and she still loves to remember a coterie of bright, particular geniuses who met regularly at each other's houses, and each one of whom was distinguished in some especial direction. There were authors and statesmen, clever draughts and embryo artists, army and navy officers, secretaries of legation and foreign ministers, people whose criticisms were worth remembering, and people whose information about the war and the British were then waging in India was more authentic than anything the war department or newspapers had. It was a society that was aptly described as living under the eaves of great people's houses and turning up their noses at the mighty. Mrs. Davis said President Buchanan often regretted this brilliant company from which he was exiled when he became chief magistrate, and was never weary of hearing of the bon mots, which were good enough not to lose their flavor even at second hand. At some of the informal receptions held by this society, which opened only to the sesame of gentle breeding and intelligence, the refreshments were only beer and bread and cheese, but the English minister drew it and the secretary of the French legation handed it around to a company that hardly had its equal in any court. Mrs Davis's handsome face lighted up with the brightest smile, and she concluded with a little anecdote of a girl with whom she was once intimate, a niece of a president and who, after prosperity, knew poverty and want. This girl, she said, was once lounging carelessly by me for a long time without speaking. Presently she roused up and exclaimed: "Well, this is a hard old world, but, thank God, I've had something of everything that's in it."

Deserved His Fate.

From Burdette.

Teacher—For what was Ananias struck dead?

New boy, from Kansas—For publishing the signal service predictions.

It Never Fails.

From Tid-Bits.

Allie—What makes you so pale and hoarse, Mr. Smith?

Smith—I don't know; probably because you've got red hair.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE.

For quick raising, the Royal Baking Powder is superior to all other leavening agents. It is absolutely pure and wholesome and of the highest leavening power. It is always uniform in strength and quality and never fails to make light, sweet, most palatable and nutritive food. Bread, biscuits, muffins, cake, etc., raised with Royal Baking Powder may be eaten hot without distressing results to the most delicate digestive organs. It will keep in any climate without deterioration.

Prof. H. A. Mott, U. S. Government Chemist, after examining officially the principal baking powders of the country, reported:

"The Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure, for I have so found it in many tests made both for that company and the United States Government.

"Because of the facilities that company have for obtaining perfectly pure cream of tartar, and for other reasons dependent upon the proper proportions of the same, and the method of its preparation, the Royal Baking Powder is undoubtedly the purest and most reliable baking powder offered to the public.

"DR. HENRY A. MOTT, PH. D.,"
U. S. Government Chemist.

At Wholesale by H. A. Boynton, Wyly & Greene, Atlanta, Ga.

JOHN M. MOORE,
No. 33 Peachtree St.
Shoes in the Latest Styles for Men, Women and Children
NOVELTIES:
Oxford Ties, Tennis Shoes, Adonis Slippers,
Bicycle Shoes, Opera Slippers.
TELEPHONE 177. may6—dif 5p

Sheridan and Mosby.

From the San Francisco Post, Town Talk.

"It was only last winter that I met General Sheridan," said Colonel Mosby to me the other day, "and I met him at Senator Stanford's house in Washington. I had gone there to call upon Mrs. Grant, and the Sheridans were calling upon the senator that evening. I met Mrs. Sheridan in the drawing room, and when I was introduced to her I laughingly remarked: 'I once tried very hard to deprive you of your husband, Mrs. Sheridan.' Mrs. Sheridan replied: "Now, I do not think I ought to be pleased to meet you, then. 'Well,' I answered, 'you must remember that your husband tried very hard to deprive my wife of her husband. The general was not in the room at the time, but was with the senator in the smokingroom. Toward the end of the evening Mrs. Stanford took me into the smakingroom and introduced me to General Sheridan. That is the only time I ever met the general. I found him a very

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

showing the arrival and departure of all trains from this city—Central Time.

EAST TENN. VA. & GA. R'Y.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
*No. 14—from Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville.....6 50 a m	*No. 12—for Rome, Knoxville, Cincinnati, Nashville and Memphis..12 5 p m
*No. 11—from New York and Knoxville, 10 15 a m	*No. 14—for Rome, Nashville, Cincinnati and Memphis .....7 0a m
*No. 13—from Cincinnati and Nashville...10 p m	*No. 15—for Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville.....7 25 p m
*No. 16—from Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville .....10 0 p m	*No. 15—for Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville.....8 0 a m
*No. 15, from N. Y., Knoxville and Alabama points..... 6 00 am	No. 16, for Knoxville and New York.....10 30 p m

CENTRAL RAILROAD.

From Sav'h*.....6 40 a m	To Savannah*.....6 50 a m		
" Griffin†.... 8 15 a m	To Macon*.....9 00 a m		
" Griffin†.... 9 45 a m	To Macon*.....2 15 p m		
" Macon*.....1 25 p m	To Griffin†.....3 00 p m		
" Hapeville†..1 40 p m	To Griffin†.....5 00 p m		
" Sav'h*.....5 40 p m	To Savannah*.....7 15 p m		
" Macon* 9 00 p m	To Hapeville†.....12 01 p m		

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

From Chat'ga*....6 32 a m	To Chattanooga*..7 50 a m		
" Marietta....8 35 a m	To Chattanooga*..3 45 p m		
" Rome.....11 05 a m	To Rome.....8 45 p m		
" Chat'ga*....1 45 p m	To Marietta.....4 40 p m		
" Chat'ga*....6 3 pm	To Chattanooga*..5 57 p m		
" Chat'ga*....10 20 p m	To Chattan'ga*...11 15 pm		

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

From Montg'ry*..7 40 a m	To Selma.....1 55 p m		
" Opelika*....5 40 p m	To Opelika.....6 40 a m		
" Selma.....1 0 p m	To Montgom'ry*12 01 a m		

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

From Augusta*....6 0 a m	To Augusta*.....8 00 a m		
" Covington*.7 55 a m	To Decatur.....8 50 a m		
" Decatur....10 15 a m	To Clarkston.....12 10 p m		
" Augusta*....1 00 p m	To Augusta*.....2 45 p m		
" Clarkston....2 20 p m	To Covington.....6 20 p m		
" Augusta*....5 45 p m	To Augusta*.....11 15 p m		
" Decatur..... 4 45 pm	To Decatur..... 5 45 p m		

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.
(Richmond and Danville Railroad,)

From Athens.... 9 00 am	*To Washington .7 55 am		
*From Wash'g'n..11 00 am	To Athens.....4 00 pm		
*From Wash'g'n..9 40 pm	*To Washington...6 00 pm		

GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILROAD.

*From Starkville..6 15 a m	To Birming'm* ...1 25 pm		
From Tallapoosa..8 10 a m	To Tallapoosa.....5 00 pm		
*From Birm'g'm..5 25 p m	*To Starkville.....11 00 pm		

CLARKSTON TRAINS—Daily except Sunday.

Lv. Atlanta.....12 10 p m	Lv. Clarkston .....1 25 p m		
Lv. Decatur.....12 42 p m	Lv. Decatur.....1 48 p m		
Ar. Clarkston ....12 57 p m	Ar. Atlanta.....2 20 p m		

ATLANTA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD.

From Meansville, 9 20 a m and 6 25 p m	To Meansville, 7 08 a m and 3 00 p m

*Daily—†Sunday only. All other trains daily except Sunday. Central time.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

DARWIN G. JONES. OLIVER C. FULLER

JONES AND FULLER

STOCKS, BONDS AND LOANS,

16 West Alabama Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Money to loan on improved City Real Estate.

MADDOX, RUCKER AND CO

BANKERS,

36 WEST ALABAMA STREET,

Transact a general banking business.
Receive deposits subject to check at sight.
Buy and sell exchange.
Discount approved paper.
Allow 5 per cent interest on time deposits.

The Tolleson Commission Co.

BROKERS IN

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Bond and Stock Broker,

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FOR SALE.

Atlanta and West Point Railroad stock.
Atlanta City bonds.
Americus, Preston and Lumpkin Railroad bonds.
State of Georgia bonds.
Georgia Railroad bonds.
Atlanta Gas Light Company stock.

THE GATE CITY NATIONAL BANK

Of Atlanta, Ga.

—UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.—

Capital and Undivided Profits,

☞$375,000.☜

Issues Certificates of Deposit Payable on Demand with Interest.

Three per cent per annum if left four months.

Four per cent per annum if left six months.

4½ per cent per annum if left twelve months.

NORTH SIDE SAVINGS BANK

No. 7 Pryor Street.

DOES A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, ACcounts of manufacturers, country merchants and farmers received. Accommodations extended as far as consistent to sound banking. We draw drafts payable in all parts of Europe, pay interest on special deposits and make collections on all parts of the United States and Canada.

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OF ATLANTA, GA.,

COR. WHITEHALL AND ALABAMA STS

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A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

—)TRANSACTED(—

Collections made direct on all points in the United States and remitted for promptly. Particular attention paid to the business of correspondents. The business of Bankers, Merchants and Manufacturers is respectfully solicited. Special feature made of the Savings Department. Interest paid on time deposits. oct15 tf

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN

Bond and Stock Broker,

12 East Alabama Street.

LADIES USE PEERLESS DYES

Do Your Own Dyeing, at Home.

They will dye everything. They are sold everywhere. Price 10c. a package. They have no equal for Strength, Brightness, Amount in Package or for Fastness of Color, or non-fading Qualities. They do not crock or smut; 40 colors. For sale by

For sale by Bradfield & Ware, Druggists, 26 White hall st.; Sharp Bros. Druggists and Apothecaries, 202 Marietta st.; M. R. Avery & Co., Druggists; Schumann's Pharmacy, 61 Whitehall and 17 Hunter st. J. V. Lane, Napoleon, Ga. ly

Big G has given universal satisfaction in the cure of Gonorrhœa and Gleet. I prescribe it and feel safe in recommending it to all sufferers.

A. J. STONER, M.D., Decatur, Ill.

PRICE, $1.00.

Sold by Druggists.

Finance and Commerce.

Bonds, Stocks and Money.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE.
ATLANTA, June 22, 1888.

New York exchange buying at ⅛ premium and selling at ¼ premium.

STATE AND CITY BONDS.	Bid.	Asked.
New Ga., 4½s		
20 year	106	107
Ga. 6s, 1889	103¼	103½
Ga. 7s, gold	103½	105
Ga. 7s, 1895	116½	—
S. C. Brown	105	—
Savannah 6s	103	105
All'ta 8s, 1902	124	126
All'ta 8s, 1892	103	—
All'ta 7s, 1904	120	122
All'ta 7s, 1899	112	—
All'ta 6s, L. D.	111	113
All'ta 6s, S. D.	100	102
Atlanta 5s	102½	104
Atlanta 4½s	102	103
Augusta 7s	110	112
Macon 6s	110	114
Columbus 5s	100	103
ATLANTA BANK STOCKS.		
Atlanta Nat'l	200	300
Merch'ts B'k	140	145
B'k State Ga.	140	—
Gate City Nat.	140	—
Capital City	100	—
RAILROAD BONDS.		
Ga. 6s, 1897	106	108

R. R. BONDS.	Bid	Asked.
Ga 6s, 1910	109	—
Ga. 6s, 1922	111	—
Cent. 7s, 1893	107	—
C., C. & A. 1st	108	—
A. & C. 1st	119	121
A. & C. inc	101	—
W. of A. 1st	103	—
do. 2d	105	107
Ga. Pac. 1st	107	108
Ga. Pac. 2d	45	50
Am'cus, Prest. &L'mkn 1st 7s	107½	110
M. & N. G. 1st	100	—
Ga. Mid. & Gulf 1st 6s, 1926	91	93
RAILROAD STOCKS.		
Georgia	196	199
At. & Char.	80	—
Central	115	117
Central deb	100	102
Aug. & Sav	127	129
A. & W. Pt	107	110
do. deb	101	103
C., C. & A.	25	35

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Stocks as Reported at the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Interest in political events seriously interfered with speculation in the stock market today, but the strong tone of the last few days showed no diminution. There was a continuous covering movement, which probably did more than anything else to give the market its firm tone. The market remains generally nominal and closed dull and steady close to the best prices. Most of the list are small fractions higher. Sales aggregated 128,000 shares.

Exchange dull but steady at 487½@489¾. Money easy at 1½. Subtreasury balances: Coin $138,781,000; currency, $16,980,000. Government bonds dull but firm; 4s 128, 4½s 107½. State bonds dull but steady.

Ala. Class A 2 to 5	105	N. O. Pac. 1st	94¾
do. Class B 5s	109	N. Y. Central	105½
Ga. 7s mortgage	105	Norfolk & W'n pro	46⅝
N. C. 6s	120	Northern Pacific	25¾
do. 4s	94½	do. preferred	51⅝
S. C. con. Brown	106	Pacific Mail	32¾
Tenn. settlement 3s	70¾	Reading	59¾
Virginia 6s	43	Rich. & Alleghany	6
Virginia consols	34	Richmond & Dan	—
Chesap'ke & Ohio	—	Rich. & W. P. Ter'l	23¼
Chicago & N. W.	106¾	Rock Island	106¾
do. preferred	140⅝	St. Paul	64¾
Del. & Lack	129½	do. preferred	103½
Erie	24½	Texas Pacific	21½
East Tenn., new	9¾	Tenn. Coal & Iron	27¾
Lake Shore	90⅝	Union Pacific	54¾
L. & N.	54⅝	N. J. Central	82
Memphis & Char.	52	Missouri Pacific	73
Mobile & Ohio	7	Western Union	76½
N. & C.	76¾	Cotton oil trust cert.	26½

*Bid. †Ex-dividend. ‡Offered. §Ex-rights.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, June 22, 1888.

Net receipts for the week ending today 13,018 bales, against 16,764 bales last week, and against 3,613 bales for the corresponding week last year; exports for the week 34,806 bales, against 19,135 bales for the corresponding week last year; stock 305,016 bales, against 289,885 bales for the same time last year.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York today:

	Opening.	Closing.
June	10.20@10.22	10.23@10.24
July	10.23@	10.24@10.25
August	10.32@	10.33@10.34
September	9.74@ 9.75	9.77@ 9.78
October	9.54@ 9.55	9.57@ 9.58
November	9.46@ 9.48	9.48@ 9.49
December	9.46@ 9.48	9.48@ 9.49
January	9.53@ 9.55	9.56@ 9.57
February	9.61@ 9.63	9.64@ 9.65
March	9.69@ 9.71	9.72@ 9.73

Closed steady; sales 39,900 bales.

Local—Cotton steady; middling 9⅝c.

The following is our table of receipts and shipments for today:

RECEIPTS.	
By wagon	2
Air-line Railroad	—
Georgia Railroad	2
Central Railroad	—
Western and Atlantic Railroad	—
West Point Railroad	3
East Tennessee, Va. and Ga. Railroad	8
Georgia Pacific Railroad	1
A. and P	—
Total	16
Receipts previously	104,711
Total	104,727
Stock September 1	81
Grand total	104,808
SHIPMENTS.	
Shipped today	223
Shipped previously	97,515
Taken by local spinners	6,560
Total	103,308
Stock on hand	500

The following is our comparative statement:

Receipts today	16
Same time last year	7
Showing an increase of	9
Receipts for the week	205
Same week last year	7
Showing an increase of	198
Receipts since September 1	104,727
Same time last year	122,702
Showing a decrease of	17,975

NEW YORK, June 22—The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending today:

Net receipts at all United States ports	13,018
Same time last year	3,613
Showing an increase	9,405
Total receipts	5,426,699
Same time last year	5,208,211
Showing an increase	218,188
Exports for the week	34,806
Same time last year	10,135
Showing an increase	24,671
Total exports to date	4,381,933
Same time last year	4,227,725
Showing an increase	154,208
Stock at all United States ports	305,016
Same time last year	287,885
Showing an increase	17,131
Stock at interior towns	27,690
Same time last year	13,469
Showing an increase	14,221
Stock at Liverpool	676,000
Same time last year	853,000
Showing a decrease	177,000
American cotton afloat for Great Britain	20,000
Same time last year	7,000
Showing an decrease	13,000

NEW YORK, June 22—The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all United States ports since September 1, 1887:

Galveston	654,000
New Orleans	1,735,445
Mobile	205,586
Savannah	864,021
Charleston	487,708
Wilmington	167,642
Norfolk	483,180
Baltimore	49,414
New York	28,839
Boston	92,684
Newport News	103,474
Philadelphia	26,454
West Point	408,018
Brunswick	75,641
Port Royal	14,496
Pensacola	17,002
Total	5,426,699

NEW YORK, June 22—Hubbard, Price & Co., in their circular today, say: Trading in contracts has shown only moderate animation with the direct demand confined principally to August, but the sustaining undertone was firm with prices 2@4 points higher, closing steady at about the best figures of the day.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, June 22—12:15p. m.—Cotton firm and in good demand; middling uplands 5⅝, middling Orleans 5 9-16; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 12,000; American 11,900; uplands low middling clause June delivery 5 31-64; June and July delivery 5 31-64; July and August delivery 5 30-64; August and September delivery 5 29-64; September and October delivery 5 19-64; October and November delivery 5 14-64; November and December delivery 5 12-64; December and January delivery 5 12-64; futures opened firm.

Weekly—Sales 70,000; American 51,000; speculation 1,800; exports 3,700; actual export 6,700; import 51,000; American 37,000; stock 676,000; American 503,000; afloat 65,000; American 20,000.

LIVERPOOL, June 22—2:00p. m.—Sales of American 8,000 bales; uplands low middling clause June delivery 5 30-64, buyers; June and July delivery 5 30-64, buyers; July and August delivery 5 30-64, seller; August and September delivery 5 29-64, sellers; September and October delivery 5 18-64, buyers; October and November delivery 5 13-64, buyers; November and December delivery 5 11-64, buyers; December and January delivery 5 11-64, buyers; futures quiet.

LIVERPOOL, June 22—4:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause June delivery 5 30-64, buyers; June and July delivery 5 30-64, buyers; July and August delivery 5 30-64, sellers; August and September delivery 5 29-64, seller; September and October delivery 5 18-64, value; October and November delivery 5 13-64, buyers; November and December delivery 5 11-64, buyers; December and January delivery 5 11-64, value; September delivery 5 29-64, sellers, futures closed quiet.

NEW YORK, June 22—Cotton quiet: sales 404 bales; middling uplands 10 5-16; middling Orleans 10 7-16; net receipts none; gross 1,485; consolidated net receipts 1,522; exports to Great Britain 9,446; to continent 2,615; stock 175,592.

Weekly—Net receipts 805; gross 15,651; exports to Great Britain 10,357; to France 741; to continent 1,950; forwarded 3,652; sales 2,785; to spinners 1,665.

GALVESTON, June 22—Cotton steady; middling 9 7-16; net receipts none bales; gross none; sales 8; stock 3,445.

Weekly—Net receipts 812; gross 812; sales 66; exports constwise 1,758.

NORFOLK, June 22—Cotton steady; middling 10; net receipts 407 bales; gross 407; stock 12,192; sales 113.

Weekly—Net receipts 1,879; gross 1,879; sales 816; exports constwise 1,847.

BALTIMORE, June 22—Cotton quiet and steady; middling 10¼; net receipts none bales; gross none; sales —; stock 8,200; sales to spinners —.

Weekly—Net receipts 357; gross 2,200; sales —; to spinners —; exports to Great Britain 2,105; to continent 885; constwise 918

BOSTON, June 22—Cotton quiet; middling 10⅜; net receipts 1 bales; gross 508; sales none; stock none.

Weekly—Net receipts 641; gross 4,152; sales none; exports to Great Britain 3,249.

WILMINGTON, June 22—Cotton quiet; middling 9¼; net receipts 1 bales; gross 1; sales none; stock 1,279.

Weekly—Net receipts 5; gross 5; sales none; exports constwise 269.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22—Cotton quiet; middling 10⅜; net receipts 16 bales; gross 16; sales none; stock 15,164.

Weekly—Net receipts 327; gross 889; sales none. exports to Great Britain 1,257.

SAVANNAH, June 22—Cotton firm; middling 9¾; net receipts 96 bales; gross 96; sales 16; stock 5,538.

Weekly—Net receipts 1,769; gross 1,769; sales 295; exports constwise 3,568.

NEW ORLEANS, June 22—Cotton firm: middling 9¾; net receipts 208 bales; gross 511; sales 1,500; stock 74,110.

Weekly—Net receipts 4,676; gross 6,429; sales 11,900; exports to Great Britain 6,213; to continent 804; constwise 4,483.

MOBILE, June 22—Cotton firm: middling 9¼; net receipts 10 bales; gross 10; sales 200; stock 6,398.

Weekly—Net receipts 92; gross 92; sales —; exports constwise 501.

MEMPHIS, June 22—Cotton firm; middling 9¼; net receipts 21 bales; shipments 483; sales 1,400; stock 16,550.

Weekly—Net receipts 410; shipments 4,206; sales 5,200; to spinners 1,200.

AUGUSTA, June 22—Cotton firm; middling 9 12-16; net receipts 77 bales; shipments —; sales 501.

Weekly—Net receipts 327; shipments 2,225; sales 2,004; stock 5,271.

CHARLESTON June 22—Cotton quiet; middling 9¾; net receipts 172 bales; gross 172; sales none; stock 1,061.

Weekly—Net receipts 588; gross 588; sales 220; exports constwise 2,463.

MONTGOMERY, June 22—Cotton steady; middling 9¼; net receipts of the week 32 bales; shipments 25; stock of 1887, 162; 1888, 1,973; sales 35.

MACON—Not received.

COLUMBUS, June 22—Cotton quiet; middling 9¼; net receipts of the week 144 bales; shipments 551; sales 3; to spinners —; stock of 1887, 94; 1888, 864.

NASHVILLE, June 22—Cotton firm; middling 9¾; net receipts of the week 18 bales; shipments 259; sales 209; to spinners 159; stock of 1887, 616; 1888, 1,913.

SELMA, June 22—Cotton steady; middling 9¼; net receipts of the week 31 bales; shipments 238; stock 1,036.

ROME, June 22—Cotton steady; middling 9 9-16; net receipts for the week 19 bales; shipments 90; stock 1,874.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Features of the Speculative Movement in Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, June 22.—It was about noon when the real fun began in wheat. The morning was dull and prices ranged slightly better than last night. About noon July dropped from 80¾ to 80¼ and after a pause tumbled down another ⅛c to 79⅝c or 1 cent under the closing price of last night. The prices quoted proved a temporary turning point and July sold again at 79¾c and the other futures rallied in proportion. Wheat was very heavy at the close and prices went lower than ever, closing at the bottom for the session and 1¼c lower than last night. The closing prices for July were 79¼c.

Corn was like wheat fairly steady and firm, early, but weak and heavy and decidedly lower toward the close of the session. About the time of the greatest weakness in wheat there was an attempt to sell corn July sold early at 49c then down to 48¾c and up to 49@49¼c, then it reached the highest for the day. Between 11:30 and 12:30 prices took a slide and half an hour before the close July sold down to 47¼ where it closed.

Oats sold with ⅛c range for July, closing about ⅝c lower than last night, June closing at 31c; July sold at 30¾c to open; then to 31c and down to 30c, closing at 30⅝.

Provisions were rather firm early, but weakened some later when grain broke. Trading was, however, limited, July futures closed as follows: Pork $13.60; lard 8.17½; short ribs 7.42½.

The following was the range in the leading futures in Chicago today:

WHEAT—	Opening.	Highest.	Closing
June	80¼	80¼	79
July	80¼	81	79¼
August	81	81⅝	79⅝
CORN—			
June	48¼	48¾	47½
July	49	49	47⅝
August	49½	49¾	48⅝
OATS—			
June	31¾	31¾	31
July	30¾	31	30½
August	26⅞	26½	26⅜
PORK—			
July	13 50	13 60	13 60
August	13 60	13 67½	13 75
LARD—			
July	8 20	8 20	8 17½
August	8 25	8 30	8 27½
SHORT RIBS—			
July	7 42½	7 45	7 42½
August	7 52½	7 52½	7 50

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, June 22, 1888.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, June 22—Flour—Best patent $5.75; extra fancy $5.50; fancy $5.25; extra family $4.75; choice family $4.50; family $4.00; extra $3.75. Wheat — No. 2 red $1.02; Georgia red 85. Bran—Large sacks $1.00; small $1.00. Corn Meal—Plain 77c; bolted 75c. Pea Meal—90c. Grits—$4.25. Corn—Choice white 75c; No. 2 white Tennessee 72c; No. 2 mixed 72c. Oats—No. 2 mixed 47c. Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, $1.15; small bales $1.15; No. 1 large bales $1.15; small bales $1.10; clover 90c; wheat straw baled 80c. Peas—Stock —.

NEW YORK, June 22—Flour, southern quiet: common to fair extra $3.30@3.90; good to choice $4.50@5.10. Wheat lower with little business, closing weak; No 2 red June 85¾@87; July 80¾@80¾. Corn fairly active and lower, closing weak; No. 2 June 54 July 53¾@55¼. Oats, cash quiet and steady; options a shade lower and only moderately active; No. 2 July 24¼@24¾; August —; No. 2 spot 34½; mixed western 28@40. Hops quiet; state 4@14; California 8@12.

BALTIMORE, June 22—Flour slow; steady. Howard street and western superfine $2.50@2.90; extra $3.25@3.75; family $4.00@4.65; city mills superfine $2.50@2.65; extra $3.25@3.75; Rio brands $4.85@5.10. Wheat, southern firm but nominal; western dull and weak; southern red 86@90; longberry 87@92; No. 1 Maryland —; No. 2 western winter red spot and June 85¾. Corn, southern steady and firm; white 58@60; yellow 58@60.

ST. LOUIS, June 22—Flour very easy, ranging from $2.40@4.50. Wheat opened with an upward tendency under favorable weather reports, but soon fell off when Chicago broke; prices here went down with a rush and closed ¾@1c below yesterday; No. 2 red fall cash 83¼@83¾; July 79¾@80¼. Corn opened firm and closed ⅜@¾c below yesterday; No. 2 mixed cash 44¼@45; July 44¾@45¼. Oats easier; No. 2 mixed cash 33@33⅝; June 32¾.

CHICAGO, June 22—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour dull; spring wheat $3.40@4.25; spring patent $4.50@4.80. No. 2 spring wheat 78½@78¾; No. 3 do —; No. 2 red 80¼. No. 2 corn 46¾@47. No. 2 oats 31.

CINCINNATI, June 22—Flour in moderate demand; family $3.85@4.00; fancy $4.35@4.50. Wheat dull; No. 2 red 87. Corn easy. No. 2 mixed 51. Oats dull and lower; No. 2 mixed 35¼.

LOUISVILLE, June 22—Grain quiet. Wheat, No. 2 red 92; longberry 94. Corn, No. 2 mixed 55; do. white 57. Oats, new No. 2 mixed 36½; do. white —.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, June 22—Coffee—Choice 19¼c; prime 18c; good 18c; fair 17; low grade 16c. Sugar—Cut loaf 8¾c; powdered 8¼c; standard granulated 7¾c; standard A 7¾c; extra C 6⅝@7¼c; yellow extra C 6¼@6⅝. Syrups—New Orleans choice 50@55c; prime 35@35c; common 20@25c. Teas—Black 35@60c; green 35@60c. Nutmegs 75c; Cloves 35c. Allspice 12½c. Cinnamon 12c. Pepper 20c. Ginger 10c. Mixed 10c. Pepper 20c. Crackers—Milk 7c; Boston butter 8c; pearl oyster 7½c; X soda 5c; XXX do. 5½c. Candy—Assorted stick 9c. Mackerel — No. 3 bbls $15.00; ½ bbls $6.75; kits 80c. Soap $2.00@3.00 ₱ 100 cakes. Candles — Full weight 11c. Matches — Round wood ₱ gross $1.15; ₱ 200 $2.50; ₱ 3.50; ₱ 400 $4.50. Soda—In kegs 4½c; in boxes 5½c. Rhoice 6½c; prime 6c; fair 5½c. Salt—Virginia 75c. Cheese —Cream 14c; factory 13c

NEW ORLEANS, June 22—Coffee in light demand but firm; Rio cargoes common to prime 15½@16¼c. Sugar strong; Louisiana open kettle choice 5¾; strictly prime 5⅝; fair to prime 5⅝@5¾; fair to good fair 5⅜; good common 4⅞; centrifugals, plantation granulated 6¾c; choice white 6¾; off white 6⅜; choice yellow clarified 6⅛; prime do. 6; off do. 5¾; seconds 4⅞@5⅛. Molasses steady; open kettle fancy 38; choice 33@35; strictly prime 28@33; good prime 25@26; prime 21@23; common 20; fair to good fair 17@20; common to good common 14@17; centrifugals prime 29@32; prime to good prime 18; fair to good fair 15@17; inferior to good common 12@14. Louisiana syrup 26@26. Rice dull; Louisiana ordinary to prime 3½@4¾.

NEW YORK, June 22—Coffee fair Rio dull and nominal at 14¾, options quiet, closing 20 points lower on June; No 7 Rio July 10.55@10.70; August 9.85@9.95. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 4¾; refined firm; C 5⅛; extra C 5⅜@5¾; white extra C 5¾; yellow 5 5-16@5½; off A 6@6⅛; mould A 7; standard A 6¼; confectioners A 6⅝; cut loaf and crushed 7; powdered 7; granulated 6¾; cubes 7. Molasses dull; 50-test 19½. Rice steady; domestic 4¼@5⅞.

Provisions.

ST. LOUIS, June 22—Provisions dull. Pork $14.40. Lard 8.00. Dry saltmeats, boxed lots shoulders 5.62½@6.00; long clear 7.00@7.62½; clear ribs 7.50@7.80; short clear 7.87½@8.00. Bacon, boxed shoulders 6.62½@6.75; long clear 8.47½; short ribs 8.37½; short clear 8.60; hams 10½@11.

LOUISVILLE, June 22—Provisions quiet. Bacon, clear rib sides 8.40; clear sides 8.90; shoulders 6¾. Bulk meats, clear rib sides 7.75; clear sides 8.00; shoulders 6.12½. Mess pork nominal. Hams, sugar-cured 11½@12¾. Lard, choice leaf 9½.

NEW YORK, June 22—Pork quiet and steady; old mess $14.00@$14.50; new $15.25@$15.50. Middles nominal. Lard stronger but quiet; western steam spot @8.50; June 8.46; city steam 8.15; refined to continent 8.50.

CHICAGO, June 22—Cash quotations were as follows: Mess pork $14.40. Lard 8.15. Short ribs loose 7.40. Dry salted shoulders boxed 6.00@6.25; short clear sides boxed 7.90@8.00.

ATLANTA, June 22—The following are ruling cash prices today: Clear rib sides 8¼c. Sugar-cured hams 12¾c. Lard—Pure leaf, tierces 10¼@10c; refined 8¾@9c.

CINCINNATI, June 22—Pork dull at $14.25. Lard quiet at 8.00. Bulk meats dull; short ribs 7½. Bacon steady; short ribs —; short clear 9.

Naval Stores.

WILMINGTON, June 22—Turpentine steady at 33; rosin dull; strained 82½; good strained 87½; tar firm at $1.40; crude turpentine firm; hard $1.00; yellow dip $1.90; virgin $2.00.

CHARLESTON, June 22—Turpentine quiet at 33; rosin quiet; good strained 80.

SAVANNAH, June 22—Turpentine 32¾ bid; 33 asked; rosin steady at 92½.

NEW YORK, June 22—Rosin steady at $1.15@$1.17½; turpentine irregular at 36¼@36½.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

ATLANTA, June 22—Apples—$2.00@2.50 per bbl. Lemons—$5.25@5.50. Oranges—$6.50@7.00. Cocoanuts—6c. Pineapples—$2.00 ₱ doz. Bananas—Selected $1.75@2.00; grapes $7.50 ₱ barrel. Figs — 13@15c. Raisins — New London $4.25; ½ boxes $1.75; ¼ boxes 90c. Currants—7½@8c. Leghorn citron—27c. Almonds—19c. Pecans—10@14c. Brazil—10@11c. Filberts—12½c. Walnuts—13c. Dried Fruit—Sundried apples 8½@11c, sundried peaches 8½@10c; sundried peaches pealed 11c.

Hardware.

ATLANTA, June 22—Market steady. Horseshoes $4.25@$4.50; mule shoes $5.25@$5.50; horseshoe nails 12@20c. Ironbound hames $3.50. Trace-chains $2@70c. Ames' shovels $9.00. Spades $10.00. Well-buckets $3.50@$4.50. Cotton rope 15@16c. Sweed iron 5c; rolled or merchant bar 2½c rate. Cast-steel 10@12c. Nails, iron, $2.50; steel $2.60. Glidden barbed wire, galvanized, ⅜ lb 5@5½c. Powder, rifle $5.00 blasting $2.15. Bar lead 7c. Shot $1.60.

Live Stock.

ATLANTA, June 22—Horses —Plug $65@90; good drive $150@$200; drivers $125@$140; fine $250@$300. Mules—14½ to 15 hands $115@$125; 15 to 15½ hands $135@$160.

CINCINNATI, June 22—Hogs steady; common and light $4.00@$5.40; packing and butchers $5.30@$5.75.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, June 22—Eggs—14c. Butter—Choice Tennessee 18@20c; other grades 12½@16c. Poultry—Hens 28@30c; young chickens large 18@20c. Irish Potatoes — $3.00@3.50. Sweet Potatoes—90c@$1.00. Honey—Strained 6@8c; in the comb 10c. Onions—$4.50@$5.00. Cabbage—2½@3c.

Whisky.

CINCINNATI, June 22—Whisky steady at $1.14.
ST. LOUIS, June 22—Whisky steady at $1.14.
CHICAGO, June 22—Whisky $1.30.

ATLANTA AND NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE.

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD CO

The most direct and best route to Montgomery, New Orleans, Texas and the southwest.

The following schedule in effect June 3d, 1888:

SOUTHBOUND.	No. 50 Daily	No. 52 Daily	No. 55 Daily
Leave Atlanta	1 55 p m	12 01 n'ig't	6 40 a m
Arrive Newnan	3 14 p m	1 20 a m	7 47 a m
" LaGrange	4 17 p m	2 41 a m	8 42 a m
" West Point	4 49 p m	3 15 a m	9 09 a m
" Opelika	5 28 p m	4 00 a m	9 45 a m
Arrive Columbus	6 40 p m	11 10 a m	11 10 a m
Arrive Montgomery	7 35 p m	6 45 a m	
Arrive Pensacola	3 40 a m	6 45 p m	
Arrive Mobile	8 20 a m	1 55 p m	
Arrive New Orleans	7 55 a m	7 20 p m	
Arrive Houston, Tex	2 45 a m	8 40 a m	

TO SELMA, VICKSBURG AND SHREVEPORT			
Leave Montgomery	8 05 p m	8 00 a m	
Arrive Selma	9 55 p m	11 10 a m	
" Akron		7 05 p m	
" Meridian		11 00 p m	
" Vicksburg		10 30 a m	
" Shreveport		8 15 p m	

NORTHBOUND.	No. 51 Daily	No. 53 Daily	No. 57 Daily
Leave New Orleans	7 55 a m	4 00 p m	
" Mobile	1 07 p m	8 40 p m	
" Pensacola	6 20 a m	10 20 p m	
Arrive Montgomery	7 40 p m	1 57 a m	
Leave Akron		8 10 a m	
" Selma	5 30 a m	4 20 p m	
" Montgomery	7 35 a m	2 10 a m	
" Columbus	8 20 a m	1 00 p m	1 00 p m
" Opelika	9 40 a m	4 01 a m	2 20 p m
" West Point	10 27 a m	4 39 a m	3 02 p m
" LaGaange	10 59 a m	5 07 a m	3 28 p m
" Newnan	11 53 a m	6 10 a m	4 28 p m
Arrive Atlanta	1 10 p m	7 40 a m	5 45 p m

Train 50 carry Pullman Palace Buffet cars New York to Montgomery and New Orleans.
Trains 52 and 53 carry Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars between Washington and New Orleans.
Trains 50 and 51, elegant chair car between Atlanta and Columbus without change.

CECIL GABBETT, Gen'l Manager.
CHAS. H. CROMWELL, Traveli Gen'l Pass. Agent.
JOHN A. GEE, ng Pass. Agent.

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.
(Richmond & Danville Railroad Company.)
The Favorite Route East.

Double daily trains and elegant coaches without change between ATLANTA and WASHINGTON, with Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars.
ATLANTA to NEW YORK
—AND—
MONTGOMERY to WASHINGTON.

Only thirty-one hours transit Atlanta to New York

In effect November 20, 1887.	Mail. No. 53.	Express No. —
Leave

LAGER BEER.

JACOB MOERLEIN, Treas. GEO. MOERLEIN, Vice-Pres
JOHN MOERLEIN, Supt. WM. MOERLEIN, Ass't Sup

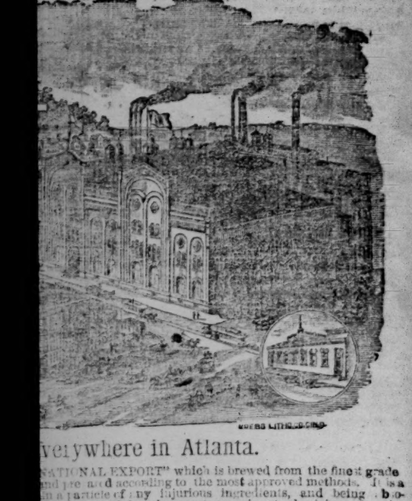
Moerlein Brewing Co.,

NNATI, OHIO.

000 BARRELS YEARLY.

ERS OF THE FINEST BRANDS OF—

R BEER.



verywhere in Atlanta.

ATIONAL EXPORT" which is brewed from the finest grade
nd pre ared according to the most approved methods. It is a
n a particle of any injurious ingredients, and being a bo-
ge prescribed by the most prominent physicians for the
"NATIONAL EXPORT" was brewed originally for the Austra-
ed facilities, we are now prepared to furnish it to our custom-

PORT" was awarded the first premium at every Cincinnati
the best beer in Cincinnati, and, consequently, the finest in the
AN MOERLEIN BREWING CO. is guaranteed to be
me or abroad. Export beer is put up in casks of Ten Dozen
nts.

Atlanta Agent.

S PROMPTLY FILLED.

D ISLAND HOTEL

ND, GA., NEAR BRUNSWICK.

Railroad from steamer landing to hotel, and hotel to beach.

RECEPTON OF GUESTS

nswick with the elegant steamer City of Brunswick at 7:00 a.
30 p. m. daily. United States mail service.
W. H. BUNKLEY, Proprietor, Bunkley, Ga.

THE GEORGIA RAILROAD,
GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE GEN'L MANAGER,
AUGUSTA, GA., May 1, A. D. 1888.

Commencing Sunday, 13th instant, the following passenger schedule will be operated:
Trains run by both meridian time.

No. 27 WEST—DAILY.

Leave Augusta	7 45 a m
Leave Washington	7 20 a m
Leave Athens	7 45 a m
Leave Gainesville	5 55 a m
Arrive Atlanta	1 00 p m

No. 28 EAST—DAILY.

Leave Atlanta	2 45 p m
Leave Gainesville	5 55 a m
Arrive Athens	7 20 p m
Arrive Washington	7 20 p m
Arrive Augusta	8 15 p m

DAY PASSENGER TRAINS.

No. 2 EAST—DAILY.		No. 1 WEST—DAILY.	
Lv. Atlanta	8 00 a m	Lv. Augusta	10 45 a m
Ar. Gainesville	8 25 p m	Lv. Macon	7 10 a m
Ar. Athens	5 05 p m	Lv. Milledgeville	9 19 a m
Ar. Washington	2 20 p m	Lv. Washington	11 20 a m
Ar. Milledgeville	4 15 p m	Lv. Athens	9 00 a m
Ar. Macon	6 00 p m	Ar. Gainesville	8 25 p m
Ar. Augusta	3 35 p m	Ar. Atlanta	5 45 p m

NIGHT EXPRESS AND MAIL.

No. 4 EAST—DAILY.		No. 3 WEST—DAILY.	
Lv. Atlanta	11 15 p m	Lv. Augusta	11 00 p m
Ar. Augusta	6 45 a m	Ar. Atlanta	6 30 a m

DECATUR TRAIN—Daily except Sunday.

Lv. Atlanta	8 55 a m	Lv. Decatur	9 45 a m
Ar. Decatur	9 23 a m	Ar. Atlanta	10 15 a m
Lv. Atlanta	3 45 p m	Lv. Decatur	4 20 p m
Ar. Decatur	4 10 p m	Ar. Atlanta	4 45 p m

COVINGTON ACCOM'N—Daily except Sunday.

Lv. Atlanta	6 20 p m	Lv. Covington	5 40 a m
Lv. Decatur	6 56 p m	Lv. Decatur	7 23 a m
Ar. Covington	8 35 p m	Ar. Atlanta	7 55 a m

MACON NIGHT EXPRESS—DAILY.

No. 31 WESTWARD.		No. 32 EASTWARD.	
Lv. Camac	1 30 a m	Lv. Macon	6 30 p m
Ar. Macon	7 30 a m	Ar. Camac	11 00 p m

Sleeping car to Charleston on train No. 4.
Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 3 will, if signalled, stop at any regular schedule flag station.
No connection for Gainesville on Sundays.
Train No. 27 will stop and receive passengers to and from the following stations only: Grovetown, Harlem, Dearing, Thompson, Norwood, Barnett, Crawfordville, Union Point, Greensboro, Madison, Rutledge, Social Circle, Covington, Conyers, Lithonia, Stone Mountain and Decatur. This train makes close connection for all points east, southeast, west, southwest, north and northwest.
Train No. 28 will stop and receive passengers at and from the following stations only: Grovetown, Harlem, Dearing, Thompson, Norwood, Barnett, Crawfordville, Union Point, Greensboro, Madison, Rutledge, Social Circle, Covington, Conyers, Lithonia, Stone Mountain and Decatur.
No. 28 stops at Harlem for supper.
E. R. DORSEY, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
J. W. GREEN, Gen'l Manager.
O. W. WHITE, T. P. A., Augusta, Ga.

ATLANTA AND FLORIDA R. R.

Following schedule goes into effect Sunday, June 10, 1888.

SOUTH BOUND.

	No. 1.* A. M.	No. 3.* P. M.	No. 5.† A. M.	No. 7.† P. M.
Leave Atlanta	6 40	3 00	8 00	2 30
" E. T, V & G Ry Jun	6 55	3 20	8 10	2 40
" Buchanan			8 27	2 48
" Haasville	7 20	3 45	8 27	3 00
" Riverdale	7 47	4 05	8 45	3 18
" Selina	7 57	4 15	8 51	3 23
" Fayetteville	8 28	4 48	9 20	3 42
" Woolsey	8 59	5 05	9 40	4 00
" Lowry	9 13	5 19	9 54	4 10
" Kaiula Junction			9 55	4 16
" Zetella	9 37	5 38	10 10	4 30
" Williamson	10 00	5 58	10 22	4 42
" Zebulon	10 28	6 18	10 40	5 00
" Meansville	10 43	6 38	10 58	5 13
" Wyo	11 08	7 00	11 08	5 28
" Upson Co. R. R.	11 24	7 18	11 23	5 40
" Yatesville	11 48	7 40	11 48	6 00
Arrive Culloden	12 00	8 00	12 00	6 20

NORTH BOUND.

	No. 2.* A. M.	No. 4.* P. M.	No. 6.† A. M.	No. 8.† P. M.
Leave Culloden	4 10	1 00	6 30	2 20
" Yatesville	4 30	1 20	6 50	2 50
" Upson Co. R. R.	4 50	1 44	7 15	3 15
" Wyo	5 05	2 00	7 30	3 30
" Meansville	5 25	2 20	7 45	3 45
" Zebulon	5 45	2 43	8 00	3 57
" Williamson	6 03	3 08	8 12	4 10
" Zetella	6 25	3 28	8 27	4 45
" Kaiula Junction			8 37	5 00
" Lowry	6 45	3 50	8 42	5 05
" Woolsey	7 03	4 06	8 55	5 16
" Fayetteville	7 25	4 43	9 15	5 35
" Selina	7 57	5 11	9 33	5 55
" Riverdale	8 06	5 20	9 38	6 00
" Haasville	8 30	5 43	9 58	6 18
" Buchanan			10 05	6 30
" E. T, V & G Ry Jun	8 50	6 10	10 12	6 35
Arrive Atlanta	9 00	6 25	10 20	6 45

*Daily except Sunday.
†Sunday only.
All trains leave from and arrive at E. T., V. & G. Ry. passenger depot, Mitchell street.
H. L. COLLIER, Supt.
JNO. N. DUNN, President.

WOMAN'S KINGDOM.

LETTERS, RECIPES AND CLIPPINGS FOR THE FAIR READERS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

[This is the Ladies' Column. They are invited to express their opinions herein—to use it as their own. The editress will answer questions or accept suggestions with pleasure.]

THE CREMATION OF ROMANCE.

She read the page with a mournful eye,
"Oh, heart," she said, "it is strange!
I could weep when I think how man's wild love
Can silently cool and change!

"To look at Jack's letters of long ago.
'My angel,' 'my love,' 'my own,'
'The light of my dreams,' 'my lovely one,"
But this today is his tone:

"'Dear wife, O. K., and the trunk has come;
Tell Williams I'll telegraph;
He might have managed the thing himself
If he hadn't been such a calf.

"'I'm here for a week, at the Wilmington—
Enough to eat—of the kind;
Look under the bureau some time, dear,
For that stud I couldn't find.

"'I've got an earache—confounded draft
On the train. You can ask old Ray
To cash your checks for you. Don't forget
To send me my flannels.—J.'"

She dropped a tear as she took her pen,
Yet these were the words she wrote:
"Dear hubby, I told you you'd get your death
Without your big overcoat.

"The man for the carpets came today,
I haven't seen Williams since;
Dear mother arrived last night—to stay—
And we're doing up jelly (quince).

"Take care of your money, for goodness sake
The check was a perfect boon;
Your flannels? N. G. Get some new ones, dear;
The baby is well. Write soon."

She shook her head as she traced his name,
And sealed her letter with sighs;
"It is hard for a woman to understand
How soon man's sentiment dies."

—o—

I heard a lady once remark that "most of the sermons she heard was like water poured on a grindstone—just ran off again." She was asked by a gentleman present, "if it enabled her to sharpen the ax." Did you ever think of it? it is not what we remember of a sermon, but what we do under its influence. We may have it all in memory as a miser has the gold in his strong box, but of what service? The sun sends its hot and bright rays on the earth. If at night you should dig down, would you expect to find these rays of light imprisoned? Of coursenot, but you would find a swelling seed here, a tiny blade of grass there, a little flower just peeping out. That was the business of the sunlight—to vivify these seeds. It is not what we hear or what we remember that is of service, but what we use. If the sermon we hear will only "bring forth fruit," that is all that is necessary. An elegant and gifted preacher will draw a big crowd, his church will be full every Sabbath and his preaching very popular, but often the man of less education and to the larger number, a tiresome, prosy teacher, has a church that shows more spirituality and good works; his hearers do more than listen; they use the words and "bring forth fruit," some a hundred fold.

—o—

An Answer to Inquiries.

So many letters of inquiry have been received during the past week relative to a letter from one of our little folks, that it will not be amiss to answer these inquiries through this department. A few weeks ago there appeared in the children's column a letter from a little boy who is a cripple, and a great sufferer, giving in his childish words an account of his condition. The letter was written as a child would write; he had no pets, could not walk, life held nothing bright, and so he wrote only of his sufferings, and said: "Sometimes I pray for death, and when I suffer most I try to sing 'What a Friend I Have In Jesus.'" Incidentally at the close of his letter he mentioned that they were very poor or his parents would have taken him to the Surgical institute in Atlanta. This letter it seems touched the hearts of many good people, and a physician from Mississippi wrote asking from his parents a full account of the case, intending to help him, and many others have responded. Thinking it advisable to know certainly the condition of the family, I wrote to the postmaster for information; the reply was that the family were very poor and the boy a confirmed cripple and a great sufferer, and any assistance would be of great benefit to them. I make this statement of the case for the benefit of those asking information, as it is impossible to answer all the letters privately that have come pouring in upon me. The case is a sad one, and evidently it would be a charity to send the boy books, papers, or anything to cheer his lonely hours. I have received several touching letters from the little fellow and am sure he has a grateful heart. Those who wish to help him in any way can send direct to the address I give, as many have, and he acknowledges to me the receipt of many dimes, etc., from the children, and ask me to publish their names, but we have not space for that. The address is Millard Ford, Wills, DeKalb county, Ala.

—o—

A Pretty Girl and Her Pretty Pets.

From the New York Sun.

The humming birds belonging to a pretty New York society girl build their nests in the lace curtains and have raised little families in the parlor. There are plants for them to fly about in, and every day the florist sends a basket of flowers to extract the honey from. They are like little rainbows flying about in the room, and they light on the head of their dainty mistress with perfect freedom. She seems to have an affinity for the feathered tribe. Outside her chamber window is a box for a dove who always sleeps there at night and pecks at the window pane when he wants to come in. He has perfect freedom, but chooses to remain in the house many hours in the course of the day. This same young lady comes in to greet a visitor with a canary poised lightly on her head and a fluffy bullfinch hopping along after her. The latter is very jealous of the canary and will peck him and persecute him whenever he gets a chance.

—o—

Closets and "Clutter Places."

From Good Housekeeping.

Can we not slightly modify an old and wise adage and find that "woman is known by the closet she keeps?" for a closet indicates to a greater or less extent, some traits in the average woman's character.

Have we not seen all kinds? Look into this one—we do not need to open the door, 'tis never shut—not a hook is visible, each one being covered with a double or triple layer of garments; skirts hung by their binkings; waists suspended by their collars—ruinous to the fit—winter and summer clothes promiscuously mingled; soiled aprons, all go to make up a part of the general confusion. On the floor boots and shoes: cast off pairs, old, new, knocking about any way; the shelves, if there are any, crowded with empty or useless bottles, or piled high with boxes or baskets. Perhaps our own closets may contain one or more of the evils. How shall we remedy them?

In the first place, keep the closet door shut during the day, for an open door is one thing that gives an air of untidiness to the whole room. On the other hand, always leave the door open at night. That is the proper time to air the closet; 'tis then that the chamber is the coolest, and the daily—or rather nightly—change of air, prevents any mustiness clinging to the garments hung there. Do not hang your winter and summer garments in the same closet. In the fall put away the summer dresses—the cotton ones washed and rough dried—folded in an empty trunk or box or hung in a disused closet kept for the purpose. In the spring, do the same with the winter garments. One will find it refreshing, after a putting-away of this kind, to be able to catch sight of a hook or two that has nothing on it.

Hang up waists and skirts by loops properly attached. Tis not always as convenient, but it repays in the end. Keep soiled clothes from the closet, unless in a laundry bag.

It is a great deal more convenient to take a pair of shoes, polished and clean from a shoe-bag of linen or ticking, hung on the inside of the door, than it is to strain one's back stooping over and picking among half a dozen dusty pairs—to find the mates—on the floor. If one has a shoe bag she will intuitively keep cast off shoes out of it. Some of these bags are made to cover neatly the whole door; then the upper pockets, made any size convenient, are used for soiled collars, cuffs and handkerchiefs, and the score of little necessaries. Keep only the bottles and boxes needful on the shelves. This prevents one of the disagreeable features of house-cleaning—overhauling the closets.

In a house recently built, the linen closet had three or four immense drawers, each large enough to hold two pairs of blankets or the same number of quilts, placed on rollers; so there is not back-breaking strain in opening the heaviest of them.

My mother told me she learned when she was first married, never to put anything away without a purpose; for, by a little thought, and a little careful engineering at the proper time, she was saved the horror of the annual clearing out of a "clutter place."

—o—

Bedroom Furniture.

From Good Housekeeping.

Natural cherry, mahogany and oak are the prevailing woods in bedroom furniture. A fancy of the hour is to use a brass bedstead, which may be draped with canopy and curtains in the old English style, and accompanied by a Duchess table draped with similar materials, while the remainder of the furniture is of natural wood, or selected in French style of pink and gold. Brass bedsteads are cleanly and very expensive but not remarkably durable. They are finished with a sort of shellac and require re-dressing after a few years wear. Single brass bedsteads are $25 and upward, and double ones $50 and upward, and it should be calculated that $5 must be spent every five years for refurnishing them. Sheer swiss muslin and India silks in artistic colors are used for draping brass bedsteads and Duchess tables. The curtains at the windows are then made of corresponding materials. Large bureaus are square, standing high from the ground with mirrors in square landscape style, or in circular Queen Elizabeth style. Cheval glass, dressing tables, ladies writing desks for the boudoir, are part of the furnishing of the modern bedroom. A lounge and one easy chair, upholstered with soft cushions are often added to the furniture.

Requests and Answers.

J. P. Ellis asks any one who has the little poem, "Daisy's Faith," by Joanna H. Mathews, to send it to this department.

Mrs. L. S. Rogers, LeConte, Miss., wishes to know how and when to bud roses.

F. H. H., Rogers Island, Fla.—The Times, Chestnut street Philadelphia, is the only paper, I think, that offers prizes for stories by boys and girls.

Miss Leola M. Head, Haw Bridge, Ala.—If you will write to Mr. W. A. Hemphill, business manager of THE CONSTITUTION, you will get all the information desired in regard to ads and cuts.

Any one having brown Leghorn hens to sell will please write to "M. L. D.," Box 25, Clover, S. C.

We desire to thank the lady who sent the beautiful ornamented gourd. We failed to get a letter, and would like to have the name of the giver. We appreciate the gift.

—o—

CORRESPONDENCE.

"Fairie Frique," Skipperville, Ala.: I am a great admirer of flowers and was very much pleased with Minnie Kidd's description of flowers and natural curiosities of Texas. Come again Minnie, I for one, welcome you. Mrs. Sidney Cook wishing to know something of lightbread, I will give my mother's recipe, and she is a famous lightbread-baker: Mix equal parts of milk and warm water (not boiling), then add flour for yeast, then put by the fire or in warm sunshine for it to rise; after rising put the yeast in flour (salt and soda were put in yeast) and lard to season; put it in the stove for about an hour to rise before you set it to baking, and you will have a loaf of good bread. Mrs. G. P. Morris, have you abandoned the Kingdom entirely? I was truly glad to read your interesting letter; do come often. When the beautiful spring makes its appearance what a host of memories it brings with it. We are again the merry thoughtless school girls and imagine ourselves wandering over the hills, thro' the woodland and down the shady lanes in quest of wild flowers, or frolicing across the meadows, now and then testing the daisy oracle. Ah me, those days were indeed too bright to last. Duty, that stern watch-word, called and girlish ambitions and dreams are sold also with school books, and stern reality takes possession of our hearts, and our hands take possession of household utensils and—well you know what comes after that.

"'Tis breakfast at six and dishes at seven,
'Tis baking or brewing at nine,
With sweeping from ten to eleven,
With scarcely break one fast ere we plan bow to dine."

Some splendid letters have been written to the Kingdom lately. I think if more of the unmarried sisters would write we would do well. I would like very much to hear from more of the teachers. "Prairie May," we would like to see your nom de plume again.

Mrs. C. G. M., Lee, Ark.: Although I cannot claim to be one of the sisters, yet I am a subscriber to THE CONSTITUTION and a faithful reader of the Woman's Kingdom, and on this plea claim space enough to give Mrs. Sidney Cook some help about her milk yeast lightbread. I think if she will try my plan she will not fail even with moderately good flour to make good sweet bread. I take a large teacup of fresh milk at night, scald and stir in three tablespoonsful of corn meal (wet up in a portion of the milk); it should not boil or be stiff when made. This much must then be put in a warm place, unless the weather is very warm, when it will rise anywhere, and by morning it will be light, if kept warm enough; and just here I will say there is no use to proceed with this kind of yeast if the mush is not light. This then is a sure foundation for the yeast. To this add (the next morning) flour and warm water with a tablespoonful of sugar and half a teaspoonful of salt. Keep warm in the usual way and watch closely, as it will most likely be up before you are ready to make your bread. Milk can be used in place of water by adding hot water enough to warm the milk. I use very little shortening and make up with warm water, if the yeast does not hold out, which it never does, as I do not like too much yeast in bread. The most important thing is kneeding. The more you work the dough the lighter and finer will be the pores, and to make extra nice it should be worked back after the first rising. This little cup of mush yeast will be leaven sufficient for almost any quantity of yeast or bread. I hope Mrs. Cook will try my plan and report to Woman's Kingdom if successful. Will Mrs. Ellen T. Idee give her recipe for yeast cakes?

Mrs. A. D. Wimberly, Hemphill, Ga.: I have come, asking admittance into your most valuable Kingdom that I may become acquainted with the sisters and exchange ideas with them occasionally. I see one of the sisters in trouble about her milk yeast lightbread and wishes aid. I will give her my way. I boil the milk to one pint. Add each one teaspoonful of salt and sugar. I put in just enough water to keep from scalding the flour; make a very stiff batter and set in a warm place to rise. It generally rises by one or two o'clock. I then make a very soft sponge mixed with the yeast and enough water to rinse all the yeast off of the pitcher and a little lard. I generally beat the sponge with biscuit roller until very soft; this makes it rise faster and also makes fine grain. Try this, and if you succeed please let me know. I now wish to return thanks to another sister of Waverly, Texas, for a piece that she composed and set to music, called "Around the Christmas Tree." I heard her sing and play it at her home in Waverly, and thinking it so pretty and appropriate, I got her to send it to me. I sent it to Lisbon, Fla., for an occasion of the same as that in Waverly—a Christmas tree for the children. They liked it very much and returned thanks for Mrs. Bass's kindness in sending it. The children of Waverly love Mrs. Bass as the children of THE CONSTITUTION do Aunt Susie, because she is always getting up something to make them happy. May they live a long time to carry on their good work. Many good wishes for THE CONSTITUTION.

Mrs. S. J. G., Balkum, Ala.: I don't think you have had any letters from any of the sisters down in this corner, although there are a good many subscribers to your valuable paper. Words can hardly express the enjoyment I have had in reading the helpful words of the ladies from nearly all parts of the United States. Georgia is my old home, though I have been in Alabama thirteen years. I love to hear from and read about good old Georgia. Sisters, though we are strangers, in exchange of sentiment there is one strong bond of sympathy that unites our hearts; we all love the sunny south, her interests and her enterprises. I have read many good things in Woman's Kingdom lately, one of which is "Fastening the Thread." I want to read it often; much trouble and anxiety can always be avoided by always fastening the thread, or by shutting the gate before the cows get in and eat the corn, or by checking little sins before they grow to be big ones. I have a good large book made of Woman's Kingdom; I keep it near by and read it often. Now can any of the sisters tell me how to make men shirt fronts look as they do when we first buy them, or in other words tell me how to make the starch and iron them to make them look glossy and stiff. I will give my recipe for making good ginger bread without eggs: One cup each of molasses and sour buttermilk, one tablespoonful lard or butter heaped up, one teaspoonful soda, half a teaspoon heaped full of ground ginger; salt to taste and flour to make a soft dough.

N. E. B., Powellton, N. C.: As a subscriber, I come with my request also. I am an opdau; was raised and educated in Virginia, but have been teaching for several years in both public and private schools in North Carolina. My sister is also a teacher of experience. She teaches English branches and music, and makes a specialty of the latter, being an excellent performer. I have been accustomed to give lessons in English, French, Latin and music, and pay especial attention to mathematics, being fond of that branch. Besides this we both pay a good deal of attention to elocution, and have right much experience in getting up concerts and other school entertainments. Now for my request: My sister and I have been separated for some time, only seeing each other at intervals during vacation. We are anxious to obtain positions where we can be together. We would like much to build up a large school in the south, say in Georgia or Florida, if such an opening can be found. Would be glad to be informed of any good opening for such a school, or to be introduced to any parties who might in any way forward my plan. We simply wish to move south, are not very particular about the vicinity or pupils, though rather prefer them somewhat advanced. We can both furnish best of references and testimonials when desired, and would like to make all arrangements so as to open the school in the fall if possible.

Mrs. Anna E. Bales, Absalom, Ga.: I live away over here among the flower wreath hills of old Georgia, and I love this country for its pure sweet sunny air and good sweet water. We have plenty of nice fruit in summer to use and can for winter. I think Aunt Susie and her little nephews and nieces are succeeding well in making their spaces real interesting. Will some of the kind sisters please send me some crochet or knit samples of their work of trimming. If you will I will gladly send some in return. All sorts will be gladly accepted with thanks.

Miss Fannie Whitescurver, Grapeland, Texas: I like Rose Ledbetter's letter so well; I agree with her on the voting question. I know it would be bad for women to go to the polls to vote, but they would not be there but a short while, and that would forever free our land from the bitter gall that is now heaped upon us. Girls, let me give you a word of advice. Never marry a man that drinks whisky, and it would be well not to associate with them very much, for by so doing you will be sure not to be ensnared by their silken net, which is so hard to see before it is too late. I had rather die in a desert land than to be a drunkard's wife, for no happiness they see.

J. S. W., Griffin, Ga.: What a high and noble kingdom is the kingdom allotted to us. Aunt Susie, can you or any of the sisters help me to get a school or situation as governess? I should be so much obliged if they can assist me. I believe that every girl ought to maintain as staunch and independent a place as they can. I, especially, wish to assist myself, as we have great affliction in our home, and self help becomes a duty if not a necessity. I have a license from the state school commissioners and some good references. If any one can assist me, address J. S. W., Box 70, Griffin, Ga.

Mrs. S. Davidson, Columbus, Ga.: My recipe for making lightbread is a good one. I learned it among the yankees many years ago. One pint of fresh sweet milk, place on a hot stove and let it come to a boil; add cold water till luke warm; stir in flour to make thin batter; add nothing else. If a fair day place in the sun, as we are apt to let it get too hot or cold when kept by the fire; a tin bucket with cover is best to use to rise in. If made by 6 a. m., it will rise by 2 p. m. Sift and warm as much flour as you want to use, add one tablespoonful of lard or butter; mix and put to rise at once. I never fail with this recipe if the yeast don't get too cool. I am so thankful that the little cousins are talking of helping little Mildred Ford. I have sent him some books and papers. I hope they will send him enough to get a roller chair and plenty of medicine.

Request—I want a domestic, Christian person to assist in all of the household duties for a family of four or five, not including the washing and ironing. Can offer the protection and comfort of a kind Christian home. Address Mrs. G. H. M., Oxford, Ala., care Draper, Mathis & Co.

"Invalid," Salem Center, Ohio: I would like to ask some of the southern ladies of the Woman's Kingdom if they could send a northern sister a pair of young mocking birds, and what it would cost me. I am an invalid and think a mocking bird would be so much company and would help greatly to dispel the gloom that so often surrounds the invalid's room. Should any care to write me about the above request they will please address me in care of the editress.

"Subscriber," Hinds county, Miss.: I wish to learn through the columns of the Kingdom if any of the sisters raise Bronze or White Holland turkeys, as I am anxious to get some. I have tried eggs from one or two poultry establishments and had no luck at all—not one hatched. Also, can any of them tell me what will prevent an itching and eruption on the hands, caused by milking. It will heal of itself if I discontinue milking; but what I want, is something that will prevent it, while I continue to milk. Perhaps some of the sisters have been troubled in the same way and know some remedy to relieve or prevent it. I have tried many, but with no success.

I have fourteen kinds of flower seed, viz: Foxglove, Columbine, poppy, etc.; also pillow sham patterns, one is morning glories with good-morning, another is poppies and good-night; also a harp pattern trimmed around with sweet peas. I think it must have been drawn from Miss Lucretia Fox's harp. I wish to exchange for literature or school books, both for a little boy between 5 and 10 years old; or will exchange for fine shells or a gold quarter for my little boy's cabinet. Address Mrs. N. L. C., Box 128, Newnan, Ga.

Minnie Davis, Lake City, Miss.: Like many others, I come asking for admittance into your circle of loving sisters, where so much love and sympathy is shown. I would be glad to exchange seed with Mrs. Virginia Gratigny, Indiana, for her northern flower seed; any kind will do. I think the article on "How She Cured Him" just splendid, although I am not married. If I had such a husband I think I would do as Mrs. Youngshusband did. Would like to correspond with Alice Graft, Dayton, Ind.

Note—The recipe has been given before.

S. E. S., Bulah, Brinville parish, La.: Will you admit another young housekeeper into your pleasant band. I have not seen any letters from this part of Louisiana, so I thought I would write one. I am a Georgian by birth, but came to Louisiana when I was eight years old. It is such a nice farming country; any one can raise almost any kind of grain, fruit, vegetables and flowers here. I am a dear lover of flowers, and also of crochet. If any of the sisters wishes to exchange crochet samples, I have some very pretty ones I will exchange, as I would like to obtain some new samples. I would also be delighted to exchange some flower seeds and cuttings with some of the sisters this fall. Will some one please be so kind as to tell me where I can obtain a bottle of medicine by the name of Old Mother Noble's Healing Syrup? My mother used it several years ago and I consider it a great medicine. I would like to obtain another bottle for her, so any information will be thankfully received.

There are many forms of nervous debility in men, that yield to the use of Carter's Iron Pills. Those who are troubled with nervous weakness, night sweats, &c., should try them.

The expression "dark horse," now in such general political use, first occurred in Lord Beaconsfield's "Young Duke." Here is the paragraph: "The first favorite was never heard of, the second favorite was never seen after the distance post, all the ten-to-ones were in the rear, and a dark horse which had never been thought of rushed past the grand stand in sweeping triumph."

On sunny shores of tropic isles,
Where all the year bright verdure smiles,
Constant fragrance fills the air.
Yet will SOZODONT compare
With those odors of the South,
While it cleanses teeth and mouth.

FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS.

BRIGHT AND INTERESTING LETTERS FROM "AUNT SUSIE'S" LITTLE NEPHEWS AND NIECES.

[This is a Corner set aside for the Little Friends of THE CONSTITUTION for their entertainment and development in the art of Letter-Writing.]

PHILADELPHIA,—Dear Children: You will doubtless be surprised when you see where my letter is from; but you remember in my last I told you I thought of leaving home for a little trip, but would not tell you where I was going for fear I would not get off; but I did, and here I am in the beautiful Quaker city for a few days, and as I promised to tell you all I expected to see on this trip, I will write you a letter from each place I stop, so you may make room for me now (as I always see a great deal when I go from home) and will have a great deal to tell. Philadelphia is the second city of the United States in wealth and population. It is situated on the Delaware river at the junction formed by the Schuylkill, whose banks it covers. You all know who William Penn was; well, this city was planned under his authority in 1628. Large additions have been made to the original plat until in extent it exceeds not only any city in America but in Europe, not excepting London. Think of a city that is twenty-three miles from north to south and five and a half wide. I won't weary you by telling you how many miles of street and street railways there are, but will describe some of the points of interest. Philadelphia is called the "City of Homes," that is because so many people own their homes. People do not live in crowded tenements like they do in other cities, but small neat houses are put up at such moderate prices that even poor people who are industrious can soon pay for a home. There are 463 public schools, and the daily attendance at these schools is one hundred and three thousand seven hundred and two pupils. There are beautiful parks all over the city, filled with the handsomest flowers and trees, with fountains to keep them cool; they are always filled with children, who look so happy as they roll their hoops, or ride on their velocipedes, or play with their dolls. They go in the parks to enjoy the shade of the trees and get the fresh air. The most beautiful place in Philadelphia is Fairmount park; it contains one hundred and eighty or more acres. It is laid off in walks and drives; one called the river drive is along the banks of the Schuylkill river for miles, and on each side of the river this beautiful park extends. You cross over a handsome bridge and enter the grounds where the Cdutennial exposition was held in 1876. The buildings are still standing, and the city has bought the grounds and buildings and they now belong to Fairmount park, which was formerly only one side of the river. In the east end of the park is the resavoir and waterworks, from which the city is supplied with the purest and best of water. On the river drive are numerous boat houses, built by different clubs who own them and keep their boats; the houses are built of stone and the grounds in front planted in flowers of every kind, beds of bright tulips, roses and geraniums, and you cannot imagine how beautiful it all is. On one side of you the park filled with people, riding, walking or sitting enjoying the evening talking with friends; on the other side the river, clear, placid and silvery in the sunlight, with boats of every description darting here and there; in one we saw eight oarsmen dressed in white and red, and along side another, with their men in blue and white; they were racing and it was a beautiful sight. Each boat has a small flag to denote its colors. Other boats, some large, with a gay party of ladies and gentlemen, or small, with only one lady and her escort, (and there were many of this kind and they all seemed to be having a nice time) indeed the river was full of boats. I must not leave the park until I tell you that after leaving the river drive you enter the most celebrated drive for natural scenery in America; the road for ten miles or more runs along the banks of a small stream (one of the outlets of the Schuylkill called the "Wisehicken." I could not hope to give you any idea of the beauty of this drive; on one side there are mountains and rocks reaching far above; in some places the stream is very narrow and you see the large trees on either bank meeting and mingling their branches together, then suddenly it widens, and as the bright rays of the setting sun find their way through the opening boughs the reflection upon the water gives it the appearance of a golden river. In a little while you again enter into deep shade, so dense that scarcely a ray of light can penetrate, and you are in a lovely glade—just such a place to imagine faries dwell—deep shady dells, carpeted with moss and the wild flowers peeping from beneath rocks and banks. You feel as if surely a fairy queen will suddenly appear with all her loving subjects upon such a charming scene; soon however your thoughts are recalled from fairy land, for you look and you are coming again where mortals dwell, for just across the road is a house and a sign which reads "catfish and waffles," and just driving up is a tally-ho coach filled with a gay party that are going to stop and eat "catfish and waffles." These stopping places are all along this beautiful drive and parties come out and have picnics and get ice cream and refreshments at these houses; but I cannot tell you anything that would give you an idea of the lovely Wisehicken, so must hurry and tell you of some of the places I visited. First, we went to the zoological garden, the finest in this country. The grounds are beautifully laid off in flower beds; you will see what is called a ribbon bed, flowers planted in rows close together, a row of white flowers, then blue, yellow, red, etc., 'till they look like long strips of gay colored ribbon; beds of flowers in the shape of a scroll, or a shield, and even words are formed of white flowers in a red or green bed. In large houses are kept animals of every description—lions, tigers, hyenas and all other kinds. Houses filled with monkeys alone, houses with birds, and then out of door enclosures for the larger animals—elephants, camels, etc. On the out side of the house where the lions and other animals are kept, are large cages with gratings in front where the animals come out on good days to enjoy the sunshine. There is a door that opens from their cage in the house, and when the keeper wants them to go out he opens this door and makes them go through. It looked as if each one had a front piazza to his house, and there were the old fellows on their piazza enjoying the sunshine. I said when I began this letter I would give you one from each city, but I see now I won't finish Philadelphia in this letter, for it is too long now, so I must finish in another letter.

Yours, AUNT SUSIE.

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[ALL letters for this column must be addressed to THE CONSTITUTION office.]

CORRESPONDENCE.

Annie Mackenzie, Waynesboro, Ga.: I saw a letter from a little girl in Washington, Ga., that was just my age—10 years old. Mama thinks her mama and she was once great friends and went to school together. Like her, I have three little brothers, but no sweet little sister to play with me like she has, but I have the dearest darling little baby brother that ever was; he is walking and is the pet of the house. I go to school and take music lessons. My school will close soon. My papa made me a present of a fine Chickering piano Christmas. I can play very nicely, so my teacher thinks. She had me to play and sing in a concert a few months ago.

Lula Young, Itaska, Texas: I live on the prarie in the black belt of Texas. We have lived in Texas just sixteen months, and although I love my Texas home I sometimes long for my old home in Mississippi, with the beautiful hills and trees that surround it. This is indeed a beautiful and pleasant country in dry weather, but when it rains the mud is very disagreeable. After a refreshing rain yesterday and today, this fertile prairie, dotted over with green wheat and oat fields, pasture grounds and prairie flowers looks beautiful and picturesque.

Evie Saunders, Lewiston, N. C.: I am not going to school now but expect to start soon. Oh! how sad the last day of school is; don't you all hate to see it come? When school is out I crochet and play with dolls; I play some on the piano. Little cousins, I think Aunt Susie is just as kind as she can be, to afford us so much pleasure. I do not feel at all comfortable out of the happy little band.

Willie McCarly, Farral, Mexico: I know you will be surprised to receive a letter from a little Mexican girl. I have never lived in the United States, but I hope to go there to live in a short time. I have neither mother nor father, but live with my grandmama, who teaches me at home. Aunt Susie, I have your picture in my scrap book; it is so pretty. I would like so much to have your photograph for my album. Parral is a mineral town surrounded by mountains. The climate is delightful. A variety of fine fruit grows here. Parral is in the state of Chihuahua.

Elva Peters, Fairburn, Ga.: I meant to see Aunt Susie when I was at the exposition last fall, but I missed it. I have been in THE CONSTITUTION building several times. The last time I was there I went out on top, and oh! what a town I did see! A kind gentleman carried us up in the elevator and I thought it was so pleasant riding, so quietly that we could hardly tell we were moving. Sister Sallie and I got a CONSTITUTION sewing machine two years ago and we think it is just as good as we could wish for. Will some of the cousins send me their autographs on paper 7x7 inches for my album? I will return the favor to those who wish.

Emma Woods, San Marcos, Texas: I live in the beautiful town of San Marcos; it has 3,000 inhabitants and is situated on the river of the same name. Then towering above the town is the Texas Chautauqua; then the sulpher wells, about a mile and a half from town. We think San Marcos is going to be a favorite resort in summer. We have such a soft breeze from the south. Some gentlemen have ordered a steam boat. Aunt Susie, you are invited by your little nieces and nephews to come over and attend Chautauqua. I would like to correspond with some of the cousins 13 or 14 years old.

Johnnie Allison,

THE LAST DAY!

Of the School Year for Grammar School Children.

VERY INTERESTING EXERCISES,

The Roll of Honor in the Different Schools.

SOME SPECIAL FEATURES.

The Commencement at West End Academy—The Mallon Society—The Exercises in Detail.

The past year has been probably the most successful in the history of Atlanta's public schools.

The schools have accommodated a larger number of pupils than ever before and the work in all grades has been most satisfactory.

The closing exercises of the grammar schools emphasizes that statement. Never in the history of the schools have the closing exercises been so uniformly excellent. In all the schools the scholars seemed at their best and the result was that everybody who visited them was more than repaid for any trouble or inconvenience it may have cost them.

THE CONSTITUTION visited every room in every school in the city yesterday and gives here a short account of that visit. It would be impossible to tell of all the good speeches, declamations and other exercises, so only the best are mentioned here.

The roll of honor pupils will be found especially interesting.

There were many visitors at the schools yesterday. The fathers, mothers and other relatives of the little ones who took part in the exercises were there, and so were many others.

Major Slaton visited them all. At the different schools, members of the board of education and of the council were interested spectators, and at Ivy and Houston street schools the official visitors were Messrs. J. T. Glenn, Hoke Smith, L. P. Grant and F. P. Rice.

At Crew street there were Messrs. W. R. Hammond, A. L. Kontz, H. A. Boynton, C. A. Collier, and J. H. McCaslin.

At Walker street, Messrs. D. Mayer, W. M. Bray, J. T. Cooper, J. M. Stephens and J. Hass.

At Marietta street, Messrs. E. J. Roach, T. L. Bishop, A. P. Thompson and H. M. Beutell.

At Fair street and Summer Hill, Messrs. D. A. Beatie, George S. Cassin, L. B. Nelson and S. A. Morris.

At Calhoun street, Messrs. W. S. Thomson, W. A. Hemphill and M. F. Amorous.

At Ira street, Messrs. P. J. Moran, A. L. Greene, E. T. Allen and J. G. Woodward.

At Davis and Mitchell street schools, Messrs. M. C. Blanchard, R. J. Lowry, G. H. Tanner and Albert Howell.

Ivy Street School.

The Ivy street school rooms were beautifully decorated and the children received many pretty floral offerings. The school closed with 100 scholars. Among the numerous visitors were Mr. Tom Glenn, Mr. Howell Cobb and Mr. Frank P. Rice.

THE EIGHTH GRADE.

Mr. E. C. Mobley is principal and teacher of 8th grade. In this grade the roll of honor is as follows: Jake Horoman, 95.6; Harry Alexander, 95.4; Paul Baith, 95.39; Charlie Franklin, 95.06; Louise Williams, 97.8; May Anderson, 96.3; Lizzie Shepard, 95.8; Inez Loring, 95.7.

The declamations and recitations in this grade were very creditable.

THE SEVENTH GRADE.

Mrs. Knight is teacher of the seventh grade. The roll of honor includes the names of Mary Glenn, C. Holleyman, A. M. Wing, Mary Davis, Rosa Dibble, Josie King, Fannie Adams, Myra Graves.

Roll of distinction: Bessie Tymmes, 94.2; E. L. Youngblood, 94; Annie Brown, 93.7; E. Gallaher, 95; G. Brockle, 93; M. Cleveland, 92.4; N. Loyal, 92; Ed Jones, 91.5; Robert Lewis, 91.2; Maud Miles, 90.1; Cornie Lynch, 90.11; Percy Putnam, 90; C. Merrill, 90.

THE SIXTH GRADE.

Teacher of sixth grade—Miss Annie Prescott.

The roll of honor was: Willie Barnett, 97.; B. Rowe, 95.1; Katie Allen, 94.; Sherwood Jeter, 94.; Rose Hubner, 93.1; Nellie Earnest, 93.

The singing was very good in this grade, and there were some excellent drawings of horses, heads and flowers.

THE FIFTH GRADE.

Teacher of fifth grade—Miss Minnie Wyly.

The roll of honor was: Lelia Hollyman, 97.3; Mary B. Bridge, 97.2; Marie Aycock, 97.; Stacy Earnest, 96.6; Ethel Cook, 95.6; Mamie Brice, 95.5; Will Lierus, 95.

Miss Wylie has been teaching for a short time in this grade during the absence of Mrs. C. P. Sams, and her scholars showed fine training in their recitations and drawings.

THE FOURTH GRADE.

Miss Emily Prather teaches this grade. Miss Prather's room seemed to be a center of attraction on the first floor of the school. The concert readings by both boys and girls, the exercises in mental arithmetic and geography were excellent.

Among the recitations "The Wonderful World," by the boys of the class, "The Clock on the Stair," by the girls, and the special pieces by Nellie Howell, Robert Reid and Fannie Cleveland, deserve mention.

The girls gave a very pretty imitation of Emma Abbott's way of singing the lullaby from "Erminie." The roll of honor was as follows: Mary Reese, 98.3; Tommie Williams, 98.1; Marion Hale, 97.5; Nellie Smith, 97.3; Maggie Brown, 97.3; Lillian Barrow, 97.2; Eddie Thompson, 97.2; Cecil Myers, 96.5; Florence Harry, 95.5; Carrie Kean, 95.

THE THIRD GRADE.

Teacher of third grade, Miss Minnie Quinn. The roll of honor includes the following scholars: Willie Burke, 97.4; Lola Wing, 96.7; Essie Beck, 95.7; Alice Baker 95.; Louie Buice, 95.; Julia Price, 95.; Ada Turner, 95.; John Glenn, 96.9; Alonzo Hollingsworth, 96.7; Albert Lyon, 96.5; Sam Dibble, 95.7.

In department the roll of honor contains the names of E. Burns, L. Wing, A. Turner, W. Burke, L. Scurry, L. Merrill, L. DeGraffenreid, Bessie Burbank, E. Litchfield, A. Lyon, A. Hollingsworth, J. Glenn, Battle Davis, S. Dibble, O. Smith, J. Rice, A. Baker.

THE SECOND GRADE.

The teacher of the second grade is Miss P. Hutchinson. The roll of honor is: Effie McFail, 98.8; Conie Baker, 97; Frank Battle, 96.8; Nellie Battle, 96.7; Selma Pause, 95.6; Julia Davies, 95.2; Olive Ellington, 96.3; Nellie Merritt, 95.4; Pearl Peck, 96.3.

Miss Hutchinson has been teaching only a year, but her ability was shown in the training of her scholars. Their recitations were charming and their drawings very fine, indeed.

THE FIRST GRADE.

Teacher of first grade, Miss Annie Holliday.

Roll of honor: Nellie McFail, 98.4; Louise Lyon, 98; Flora Glenn, 98; Maud Allen, 96; Charley Kean, 96.6; Willie Lyon, 95.4; Robert Harris, 95.6.

This room was prettily decorated with wonderfully good flower drawings, and the recitations were very fine.

Among the drawings at the school deserving special mention was one, the "Democratic Ticket," a very fine piece of portrait work by Paul Flemming, and three humorous realistic pictures of the celebrated ba[illegible] men—Brouthers, of Detroit, Tim Keefe, of New York, and Glasscock, of Indianapolis. It was done by Chess Goldsmith, and presented three full length figures undergoing the gyratious necessary to baseball. Tim Keefe was reluctantly receiving a large red ball into his large, Irish mouth. The picture was what an artist would term "full of motion."

Crew Street School.

This has long been esteemed one of the best schools in the city. The building is admirably arranged. The ventilation is excellent, and all the class rooms are well lighted. It is situated in a part of the city populated by a highly moral and intelligent class of citizens. Professor C. L. Floyd, an educator of high standing, is principal and he is assisted by an exceptionally strong faculty. The teachers are: First grade, Miss L. Patton; second grade, Miss E. V. Walker; third grade, Mrs. M. P. Jones; fourth grade, Miss M. A. Harris; fifth grade, Mrs. E. H. Dodson; sixth grade, Miss E. W. Smilie; seventh grade, Miss M. F. Andrews. The eighth grade is in charge of the principal. Miss C. Clarke and Miss M. Bagby are efficient supernumeraries.

All the teachers were in their respective recitation rooms early yesterday morning, ready for the arduous day's work before them. By 8:30 o'clock the pupils began arriving in groups. They were dressed neatly and wore bright and happy faces. The rooms soon filled with children of all, ages and sizes. Many of their parents, came, too, and later some of the solid citizens appeared upon the scene. All the rooms contained as many people as they could hold. The children in the various grades were subjected to an examination in the various branches they had studied during the session. The younger pupils gave recitations, some of the girls and boys evincing considerable talent and showing that they had been taught thoroughly in elocution. The parents expressed their satisfaction and delight, and the pupils seemed proud of their achievements. Three policemen were on hand to prevent any misbehavior on the part of the boys, but they were not once called upon to exercise their authority. Messrs. Kontz and Beatie, of the school board, were present the greater part of the morning. About noon Superintendent Slaton visited the school. He congratulated Professor Floyd and his assistants upon their excellent work. The exercises closed about 1 o'clock.

FIRST GRADE.

Miss L. Patton, teacher. Roll of honor: Mabel Taylor, 97.2; Hugh Hooks, 97.1; Lowie Gregg, 96.7; Ethel Tutwiler, 95.2.

SECOND GRADE.

Miss E. V. Walker, teacher. Roll of honor: Lizzie Smith, 96.7; Ralph Curran, 96.1; Annie Kate Barnes, 95.2.

THIRD GRADE.

Mrs. M. P. Jones, teacher. Roll of honor: Lucy Maury, 98.2; Ella White, 95.5; Andrew Bergstrom.

FOURTH GRADE.

Miss M. A. Harris teacher. Roll of honor: Lizzie Johnson, 99; Mary Ormond, 98.1; Louise Griggs, 97.8; Mary Isham, 96; Jessie Parkins, 95.6; Claude O. Tyson, 95.4; Callie Jackson, Irene Williams, F. Pelham, 95.

FIFTH GRADE.

Mrs. E. H. Dodson, teacher. Roll of honor: Fred Winburn, 97; Albie Malone, 95.

SIXTH GRADE.

Miss E. W. Smilie, teacher. Roll of honor: Hal Wylie, 96; Homer Black, 95; Myrtle Fluker, 95.

SEVENTH GRADE.

Miss M. F. Andrews, teacher. Roll of honor: Joe Little, 97; Daisy Smith, 95; Gertrude Jacobs, 95.

EIGHTH GRADE.

Professor C. L. Floyd, principal—Roll of honor: Daisy Jacobs, 95.8; Fannie Bloodworth, 95.5; Carrie Villard, 95.3.

Walker Street School.

The parents and friends of the pupils of Walker Street school were out in large numbers yesterday, and their presence evidently encouraged the pupils who took part in the exercises, as they all acquitted themselves very creditably. Recitations, readings and singing made up the programme.

Several prominent gentlemen were in attendance, Colonel Wellborn Bray, David Mayer and W. M. Middlebrook being among the number.

Colonel Bray and Mr. David Mayer visited all the grades of the school, and the graduating class was addressed by Mr. Mayer and Mr. Middlebrook. Both gentlemen were gratified at the progress and proficiency evidenced by the pupils, and commended the teachers for their faithful and efficient labor. Reference was also made to the fine stand taken in business life by the Atlanta public school graduates, and a pleasing contrast was drawn of the present condition of the schools and that of seventeen years ago.

Several very tasteful decorations and well executed map drawings adorned the rooms of the different grades and Walker street school has evidently educated some very talented pupils.

Forty-three pupils were promoted to the high school, of which number thirty-five will continue their studies in that institution. This class of thirty-five is composed entirely of young ladies. Owing to lack of accommodation, at the term opening, the board of education found it necessary to transfer twenty-one boy pupils to other schools.

The enrollment at the close of the school yesterday was 750, with an average attendance or 97.5 per cent. The change in enrollment on January 1 reduced the enrollment 100 names.

EIGHTH GRADE.

L. M. Landrum, teacher. Roll of honor: Edna Pope, 98.5; Grace Helmer, 96.4; Emmie Bean, 95.9; Stella Anglin, 95.1; Florence Melvin, 94.8.

SEVENTH GRADE—B.

Mrs. V. A. Witcher, teacher. Roll of honor: Laura Atkinson, 98; Dawsie Campbell, 97; Eugene Thomas, 97; Augusta Choate, 97; Stella Steinheimer, 96; Jennie Eberhardt, 96; Emma Lowe, 96; Jennie Schindler, 96; Carrie Clarke, 95; Clyde Claridy, 95; Ida Guthman, 95; Maude Lowe, 95; Abbie Middlebrooks, 95.

SEVENTH GRADE, A.

Mrs. R. J. McKeon, teacher. Roll of honor: Ada Stamps, 97; Eula Stamps, 95; Nettie Fleishel, 95; Henry Sharp, 95; Nyda Baisden, 94; Katie Wynne, 94; Willie Maxwell, 93; George Johnson, 92; Edward Rice, 90.

SIXTH GRADE, B.

Miss Mamie Battle, teacher. Roll of honor: Walter Jackson, 97.4; Davie Bach, 93.7; Tresie Lemke, 96.6; Lucile Nolan, 96.3; Ella Menko, 95.8; Lillian Simmons, 95.4.

SIXTH GRADE, A.

Mrs. J. D. Hall, teacher. Roll of honor: Sina Shelton, 98; Eva McWhorter, 96; Florence Eubanks, 93; Hugo Spitz, 93; Frank Farrington, 92; Nathan Wolfe, 91.

FIFTH GRADE, B.

Miss Jessie L. Orr, teacher. Roll of honor: Laura Luck, 98; Mary Peacock, 97; Pinkney Waites, 97; Howard Bosworth, 97; Mary Jackson, 96; Laura McWhorter, 95; Agnes, Shields, 95; Minnie Peacock, 94; Minna Burnett, 93; Ella Speer, 93; Bertha Schroeter, 92.

FIFTH GRADE, A.

Miss Pinkie L. Branan, teacher. Roll of honor: Lena Guthman, 98; Clyde Ellis, 97; Katie Akridge, 96; Eva Hilburn, 96; Stella Teat, 96; Lillie Trotti, 95; J. L. Richmond, 94; Mattie Tompkins, 94.

FOURTH GRADE, B.

Miss Annie T. Teitlebaum, teacher. Roll of honor: Annie Zuber, 98; Lena Wittig, 96.9; Annie Sharp, 96.8; Birdie Gardner, 96.7; Lottie Breitenbucher, 96; Frank Heard, 93.6; Lillie Flynn, 93.5.

FOURTH GRADE, A.

Miss Aurelia Roach, teacher. Roll of honor—Lela Stamps, 98.5; Ida Ledbetter, 96; Grace Shields, 94; Arthur Partridge, 94; DeWitt Smith, 94; Edwin Haas, 93.

THIRD GRADE, B.

Miss J. Berman, teacher. Roll of honor—Ella Pope, 97.9; Maud Menko, 97.6; Ora Stamps, 97.5; Stella Schindler, 96.7; Katie Frizzell, 96.6; Henry Heinz, 96.5; Robert Bailey, 95.9; Pearl Franklin, 94.6.

THIRD GRADE, A.

Miss L. W. Clark, teacher. Roll of honor: Mamie Lovingood, 98; Sigmond Teitlebaum, 96; Marie Hummel, 95.

SECOND GRADE, B.

Miss Lettie McDonald, teacher. Roll of honor: Eunice Cooper, 98; Emil Breitenbucher, 97; Lizzie Lowe, 97; Lula Chapman, 96; Charlie Andrews, 96; Marvin Baker, 94.

SECOND GRADE, A.

Miss Julia Ketchum, teacher. Roll of honor: Maud McDonald, 98; Rosa Patlaw, 97; Robbie Jackson, 97; Ethel Mell, 97; Lucy Smith, 96; Willie Frank Edwards, 95.

FIRST GRADE, B.

Miss Miriam Bagby, teacher. Roll of honor: Mary Ellis, 97; Addie Arnold, 96; Lillie Baisden, 95; Early Burks, 95; Bessie Trotti, 95.

FIRST GRADE, A.

Miss Mamie Bass, teacher. Roll of honor: Norris. 96; Eddie Elder. 96; Kate Johnston, 95; Jacob Vineburgh, 94; Joe Bosworth, 94; Gerald Norris, 93; Mirtie Moncrief, 93; Ellen Latham, 92; Willie Appling, 92; Fannie Colbert, 92.

Marietta Street School.

A stream of visitors flowed through Marietta street school yesterday morning, and all were highly pleased with the exercises.

Councilmen H. M. Beutell and A. P. Thompson, and Dr. E. J. Roach and Messrs. A. L. Kontz and J. B. Bishop, members of the board of education, were appointed to visit this school. They moved through the various grades, and seemed to be delighted with what they saw.

All the rooms looked bright and cheerful, and were prettily decorated with evergreens and flowers, among which a number of magnolias and geraniums were noticeable.

Professor H. C. Mitchell is the principal of this school.

THE FIRST GRADE.

Miss Emmie Fuller has charge of the first grade. The number of scholars enrolled is fifty-eight and the average attendance is ninety-six. The roll of honor includes Annie Withers, 99; Mary D. Woodward, 98; Lizzie Martin, 97; Eulalie Martin, 97; Nannie Veal, 97; Joseph Morris, 96; Cora Quinn, 95; Homer Wilson, 95; Freddie Astin, 95; Willie Dodd, 95.

THE SECOND GRADE.

Miss Angelyn Adams teaches the second grade. There were enrolled for the year sixty-one scholars, and the average attendance is fifty-nine. The roll of honor includes Maggie Fairbanks, 98; Frank Astin, 97; Perdue Johnson, 97; Kate Schell, 97; Sallie Lan Adams, 97; Madison, Bell, 96; Maggie Cruse, 96; Clara Swords, 96; Bartlett Hanson, 96; Mary Lon Harbuck, 95; Lily Orr, 95.

The following scholars got 100 each for perfect behavior during the term: Maggie Fairbanks, Lily Orr, Kate Schell, Wesley Woodruff, Clara Swards and Willie Shumate.

Miss Adams is one of the youngest teachers in the schools, and has a splendid class.

THE THIRD GRADE.

The third grade is in charge of Miss Annie Ingraham. Sixty-four scholars are enrolled here, and the average attendance is fifty-three. The roll of honor are: Emma Hutchison, 97; Fannie Pyron, 97; Delia Gray, 97; Bessie Holley, 95; Nellie Nix, 95; Pat Gilham 95.

THE FOURTH GRADE.

Miss M. Johnson teaches the fourth grade. On the roll of honor appear the names of Essie Hall, 97; Maribee Bradley, 96; Mary Morris, 96; Ora McDade, 95. There are enrolled seventy-five.

THE FIFTH GRADE.

The fifth grade is taught by Mrs. V. E. Harris. The number of scholars enrolled is forty-three, and the average attendance is 98.6. On the roll of honor are Annie Adamson, 99; Laura Johnson, 99; Mary Wilson, 98; Lula Crim, 97; Lula Williams, 96; Charles Kelley, 97; Willie White, 96; Alfred Albrecht, 95; Robert Dunaway, 96; Annie Nolan 96; Mary Howell 95.

THE SIXTH GRADE.

Miss Nina Hornady presides over the sixth grade. The yearly roll includes Dora Woodruff, 97.7; Nellie Thrasher, 96.1; Grace Fraser, 95.7; Rosa Ivey, 95.2; Leola Tucker, 95. There are enrolled here forty-six, and the average attendance is thirty-five.

The exercise in spelling in this grade was very remarkable.

THE SEVENTH GRADE.

Mrs. W. F. Johnson has charge of the seventh grade. The yearly roll includes, Eula Edwards, 98; Pauline Wachendorf, 98; Alma Edwards, 97; Susie Tatum, 97; Lucy Irby, 96; Willie Heath, 96; Florence Bailey, 95.

There are enrolled here forty-three, and the average attendance is forty.

The drawings on the board in this grade were remarkable, particularly those of Master Earnest Wikinson, who has a wonderful talent for sketching animals.

THE EIGHTH GRADE.

Professor Mitchell teaches the eighth grade. A single name appears on the roll of honor—Mary Tatum, 95. Thirty-four scholars are enrolled and the average attendance is thirty. A feature in this grade was the excellent spelling of the names of flowers, vegetables and trees.

Four hundred and twenty-three pupils were enrolled for the year at Marietta street school. The closing exercises were highly enjoyed by the numerous visitors. The singing, recitations, dialogues, spelling and arithmetical exercises all showed the thoroughness of instruction. Professor Mitchell is a fine teacher and splendid manager.

Fair Street School.

The Fair street school was crowded throughout the exercise hours yesterday. Every room was thronged with parents and friends of the pupils, all of whom were highly pleased. The school has been under the skillful training of Professor E. G. Moore, who has been teaching the eighth grade. In the principal's room the walls were covered with excellent drawing, all the work of the pupils. The recitations and other exercises were fine.

THE SEVENTH AND EIGHTH GRADES.

The roll of honor of the seventh and eighth grades was: Mamie McCall, 95; Ethel Helmer, 95; Belle Helmer, 94; Lucy Treadwell, 94; May Luckie, 94; Lillie Haygood, 93; Charlie Hall, 93; Ada Perrine, 93.

THE SIXTH GRADE.

Mrs. A. A. Smith taught the sixth grade, and her department was handled satisfactorily. Some of the drawings were unusually fine. Jim Thomason reproduced the Bartholdi statue perfectly with chalk. The roll of honor included the names of Mamie Clowe, Gillie Roberts, Lillian Agricola, Helen Dickson, Ruth Perrine.

THE FIFTH GRADE.

The fifth grade was taught by Miss Hannah Sheehan, and the class was extremely bright. Some of the recitations were decidedly good, while the drawings were all fine.

A special feature of the day was a violin solo by Marie Bradbery, a sweet child of six or seven years. The roll of honor was: Amy Benton, Nellie Riordan, Mattie Goar, Lilie Oliver, Will Thompson, Cora Bruce, Gertrude Huff, Maud Robbins.

Miss Shehan also had a portion of the fourth grade, and in that the roll of honor was: Marie Wilson, 99, Roy Clowe, 98; James Kelley, 98; Pauline Thompson, 98; Jessie Johnson, 96; Frank Hadley, 96; Chas. Mullen, 95; Rosa Ray, 95; Tom Heflin, 95.

THE FIFTH GRADE.

A portion of the fifth grade was presided over by Miss A. D. Fuller, whose class delighted all who called. Her roll of honor was: Jennie Hellman, 97; Roy Crawford, 96; Adolph Stahl, 95; Agnes Gregg, 96.

THE FOURTH AND THIRD.

Miss Margie Bell had the fourth grade and a portion of the third. Her pupils made an excellent showing, and everybody was delighted. A feature in the exercises was a home-made comedy entitled: "Professor Lynch's Academy." It was good. The roll of honor was: Joe Logan, 98; Bruce Gill, 97; Tennie May, 97; Malvina May, 97; Mary Hunnicutt, 95; Willie Cregan, 95; Maud Beane, 94.

Miss Bell's third grade honor roll was: Amos McDaniel, 95; Paul Buchanan, 95.

THE THIRD GRADE.

The third grade was taught by Miss Belle Kenny. The pupils were bright and happy, and everybody who was present was pleased. The roll of honor was: Katie Hunnicutt, 96; Lora Mullin, 91; Edna Dickinson, 95; Adelia Schenck, 95; Chester Sisson, 95.

THE SECOND GRADE.

The second grade, Miss Gertrude Bealer, was a busy place. The little ones were happy and the visitors were pleased. The roll of honor was: Tom Hollingsworth, 99; Marvin Hardwick, 98; Eunice Brown, 97; Gertie Ragsdale, 97; Eva O'Quinn, 97; Lizzie Hollingsworth, 97; Kate Christian, 96; Frank Gill, 96; Howard McWaters, 96; Susie Andrews, 95; Willie Persons, 95; Susie Stallings, 95; Ed. Stohl, 95; George Willis, 95; Sam Sollberger, 94; Clara Smith, 94; Myrtice Taylor, 94; Myrtice George, 94.

THE FIRST GRADE.

The first grade was divided into two sections, Miss Sallie Ford teaching one and Miss Annie Clark the other. Both classes showed evidences of careful training. Miss Clark presented the following roll of honor:

L. Marbut, 97; W. Hairstan, 96; S. Posner, 96; M. Knott, 95; M. Hughes, 98; B. Lee, 97; T. Peacock, 95.

Miss Ford's roll of honor was: H. Marshall, 98; A. Garner, 97; M. Mangum, 97; W. Stovall, 99; L. Delay, 96; L. Johnson, 95; G. Mitchell, 95.

The number of scholars in attendance was 531.

At Calhoun Street School.

Calhoun street school was a specially attractive place yesterday—one of the most attractive in the city. The exercises at this school are always most interesting and those of yesterday simply emphasized this fact.

The school was thronged with visitors. Among others present were Hon. W. A. Hemphill, Hon. W. T. Thompson, Hon. John Gramling, Captain Gay and others.

Mrs. Russell Echols is principal of the school and has charge of the eighth grade.

THE EIGHTH GRADE.

This is the first year that Calhoun promotes to the high school. Every scholar was promoted to the high school.

The roll of honor is as follows: Sallie Malone, 99.1; Lucy Mays, 99.1; Jeanne Echols, 98.7; Bertha Brady, 98.3; Mary Payne, 98.2; Addie Wells, 98.2; Nellie Fain, 98.2; Ida Haynes, 98; Florence Reynolds, 97.9; Lena Stewart, 97.6; Kate Reneau, 97.5; Hattie Russell Echols, 97.3; Imo Haynes, 87.1; Jessie Prior, 96.9; Harvey Phillips, 96.2; Herbert Post, 96.2; Mattie Goode, 96.2; Louis Langston, 95.8; Edith Nelson, 95.2; Lily Crawford, 95.1.

Honorably mentioned: Delia Akins, 99.1; Mary Woolf, 97.6; Jessie Griffin, 97; Nina Cooper, 96.9; Geo. Atkinson, 96.8; Hattie Jones, 95.7; Ida Cochrane, 95.

The exercises were very interesting indeed, consisting of readings, dialogues, songs, duets, awards of prizes, etc.

The reading of Miss Jeanne Echols, "Wild Zingorella," was an exceptionally fine performance. Miss Echols has remarkable talent.

Others of the young ladies who gave fine readings were: Miss Delia Akers, "Renyi;" Miss Sallie Melone, "Nola Kozmo;" Miss Bertha Brady, "The Young Greyhead;" Miss Nina Cooper, "The Photograph;" Miss Lizzie Venable, "Her Portrait;" Miss Helen Hardin, "How he Saved St. Michael." Misses Mattie Goode, Florence Reynolds and Lena Stewart also gave excellent readings.

The young men gave extracts from the classics that were fine. Mention should be made of Messrs. Albert Cundy, James Smith, Crusselle and Langston.

SEVENTH GRADE.

Miss M. F. Browning is teacher of this grade. The annual roll of honor is: Myrtle Powers, 99.8; Annie Nutting, 98.5; Lizzie Powell, 97.6; Ada Lewis, 97.3; Edw. Dougherty, 95.5; Altie Wells, 95.6; Thomas Arnold, 95.4; Annie Price, 95.4; Lithe Bizzell, 95.1; Colding Lawrence, 95. In this room the boards are beautifully decorated by the hands of Sam Williams, Edw. Dougherty, Horace Morrison, Annie Mays, Annie Nutting, Annie Price, Lucille Fry, Kate Corley, Mary Taylor and Lizzie Powell. Among the many excellent recitations mention must be made of "Jerry," by Ada Lewis; "Mona's Waters," by Lithe Bizzell; "The Polish Boy," by Mary Foute; "The Miser," by Lizzie Powell; "The Legend of the Organ Builder," by Brent Whiteside; "Speech of Spartacus to the Gladiators," by Sam Williams, and "The Model Church," by Horace Morrison.

SIXTH GRADE.

Miss Anna Dunlap, teacher. The yearly roll of honor is: Ida Richmond, 98.7; Charlie Atkinson, 98.4; Susie Bowden, 98.2; Junie Kingsberry, 97.5; Della Veal, 96.9; Gertrude White, 96.6; Albert Brady, 95.8; Jennie Carraway, 95.7.

Honorably mentioned: Rosalind Royall, 99.2; Susie Clarke, 96.1; Marion May, 95.8; Willie Peck, 95.

The boards were beautifully decorated with drawings by the members of the class.

The programme was interesting. Among the recitations, special note must be made of Charlie Atkinson, who recited "Burning of Chicago" in such a manner as to hold his hearers spell-bound. He has remarkable talent.

Della Veal reflected credit upon herself. Rosalind Royall pleased all with "Kentucky Belle." Marion May, Jennie Carraway, Lottie Lambert, Katherine Taylor, Mattie Ham and Albert Brady must be mentioned. They did well.

FIFTH GRADE.

Miss Prather is teacher of this grade. The roll of honor is: Christian Cook, 99.6; Jesse Crawford, 98.6; Clarence Heery, 98.5; Nettie Payne, 98.1; Gertrude Carrier, 97.6; May Prior, 96.8; G. W. Price, 96.7; Gus Akers, 96.6; Jacob Smith, 96.5; Mabel Gentry, 96.3; Willie Geary, 96.1; Harry Lewis, 96; Susie Wilcox, 96; Sallie Marshall, 96.

The most noticeable feature of this room was a series of fine memory maps drawn and colored in ten minutes by 36 children of the grade. From the usual number of recitations, dialogues, etc., two Shakspearian recitations from Julius Cæsar and Henry VI. are deserving of praise as evincing a literary appreciation far above the average eleven year old. Miss Lula Belle Hemphill made a creditable recitation, and all the little scholars did well.

Three prizes were given by the teacher—to Jimmie Reneau, a box of artist's colors, for proficiency in geography; to Jacob Smith, a gold pencil, for proficiency in spelling; to Jessie Crawford, a gold pen, for proficiency in writing.

Mr. W. A. Hemphill presented the prizes to the fortunate scholars.

FOURTH GRADE.

Teacher, Mrs. Edwards. Yearly roll: Ruby Byington, 95.9; Mattie Duncan, 95.5; Hortense Alexander, 97.7; Maggie Cook, 97.7; Addie Armstrong, 96.8; Fannie Griffin, 97; Ethel May, 97; Henry Morrison, 96.2; Tom Scutchin, 95.4; Catherine Gay, 98; Joe Akers, 97.8; Sherrard Kennedy, 96.4; Maggie Harper, 95.4; Julia Robinson, 95.3; Frankie Van Pell, 95.3; Essil Walton, 95.

The drawings, singings and recitations in this grade were remarkably good.

THIRD GRADE.

Miss Emmie Tuller, teacher. Yearly roll of honor: Allie Langston, 98.7; Annie Veal, 97.9; Bessie Corley, 97.2; David Langston, 97.2; Robert Melone, 96.4; Jim Dougherty, 96.3; Henry Hope, 96.2; Oswald Royal, 96.2; Erskine Wyly, 96.2; Willie Connell, 96.

Honorably mentioned: Helen Cundy, 99.7; Burton Clarke, 99.4; Arthur Clarke, 99.3; Lillian Bowley, 99; Alex Morrison, 98; Tom Clark, 97.7; Ed. Van Winkle, 96.5; Lee Wooten, 96.1.

All the little children in this grade did remarkably well in their songs and recitations, and exhibited some wonderfully good drawings.

SECOND GRADE.

Miss A. Wallace teacher. Yearly roll of honor: Maria Sheahan, 98; Jessie Bagwell, 98; Maud Bagwell, 98; Erma Culpepper, 97; May Goldsmith, 97; Emma Lewis, 97; Feldor Furlow, 97; Julia Vaughan, 96; Emma Hemphill, 96; Birdie Patterson, 96; Nannie McAllister, 96; Foster Law, 96; Ewell Gay, 96; Joe Bryan, 96; Mabel Hall, 95; Mary Langston, 95; Birdie Richmond, 95; Roger Link, 95; Earle Moore, 95; Bartow Mercer, 95.

The recitations of the children in this grade were lovely and showed good training, and their drawings of flowers, scenery and castles was remarkable.

FIRST GRADE.

Teacher, Miss Bryson. The yearly roll is: Alice Dixon, 98.3; Mamie Crawford, 96.4; Lula Kilby, 96.4; Will Hope, 96.1.

Ira Street School.

Miss Nena Mitchell is principal of the Ira street school. There is not a more perfectly equipped school in the city, and the corps of teachers is a fine one. There are six grades in this school, with 332 scholars. The special mention of the pupils of Ira street school is due to their good behavior, prompt answers and strict attention. The exercises yesterday were very interesting. Music, dialogues and recitations were the chief attractions. The blackboard decorations were much admired and showed a great deal of talent. The teachers should not be forgotton. They deserve credit for the manner in which they so faithfully and earnestly trained these children.

THE SIXTH GRADE.

The sixth grade is the highest in the school, managed by Miss Nena Mitchell, the principal. The exercises in this grade were very interesting.

The decorations were very attractive, and were much admired by everybody.

The scholars' examinations were very good, showing that Miss Mitchell was equal to the best. The yearly roll of honor is as follows: Iola Munroe, 98.3; Annie Sawtell, 98.2; Walton Harper, 96.1; Lillie George, 95.3; Mattie Bridges, 94.8.

The attendance roll is: Annie Sawtell, Jessie Walker, Beunie Villard, Lawrence Mitchell.

THE FIFTH GRADE.

Miss Laura Wood has charge of the fifth grade. The yearly roll of honor is as follows: Minnie Dugger, 98.9; Otis Fuller, 97.2; Gussie Eberhardt, 96.4; Clara Emanuel, 95.7; Harry Barr, 95.83 Mattie Blackmon, 95.

THE FOURTH GRADE.

The fourth grade is taught by Mrs. Walsh. The yearly roll of honor is as follows: Susie West, 96.6; True Little, 95.9; Alma Maier, 95.8; Lillian Pierce, 95; Nell Rosenfeld, 95.

THE THIRD GRADE.

The third grade is taught by Miss Georgia Parker. The decorations in this room were very handsome and much admired. The yearly roll of honor is as follows: Mary Barckel, 98.3; Mary Lou Dickson, 98.2; Vista Jones, 96.3; Jennie Smith, 96; Katie Hunter 95.6; Loulie Hansell, 95; M. Bennett, 95; E. Smith, 95; Azzie Jones, 95; M. Sawtell, 95; Nora Farris, 95; Charlie Lively, 95.

THE SECOND GRADE.

Miss Agnes Morgan has charge of the second grade. The yearly roll of honor is: Carrie Harris, 95.2; Ray Klein, 96.7; May Street, 96.5; Nettie Wood, 94.7; W. Bennett, 95.2.

THE FIRST GRADE.

The first grade is taught by Miss Emma Muse. The yearly average and roll of honor is: May Adair, 96.5; Florence Beattie, 96; Annie McNew, 95.4; John Dickson, 95.3; Josephine Cook, 95.1; Robert Croom, 95.

The exercises were all interesting and were witnessed by a large number of friends and patrons of the school.

Davis Street School.

The exercises of this school were very entertaining.

Miss Amelia Brenner, the principal, is a charming lady and a capital instructress. She received a number of visitors most cordially and took pleasure in showing them through the grades. There are four grades in this school. There are no gentlemen teachers. There were 250 scholars enrolled for the year, and the average of attendance for the year was 194.4.

Messrs. M. C. Blanchard and R. J. Lowry from the board of education, and Councilman Tanner visited this school and were pleased with the progress shown.

THE FIRST GRADE.

Mrs. H. L. Harvey teaches the first grade. Here is the roll of honor—Annie Tanner, Elsie Heath, Joshua Johnson, Annie Anderson, Louis Hardeman, Emma Jett, Willie Ellsworth and Willie Warren. Seventy scholars were enrolled, and the percentage of attendance was 98.2. No marks were placed opposite the roll of honor names in this grade.

Annie Tanner, Joshua Johnson and Olin Jones deserve special mention for progress since September.

THE SECOND GRADE.

The second grade is taught by Miss Rosa Beerman. Roll of honor: Alice Cooksey, 97.6; Natalie Heath, 96.7; Margaret Duke, 96.5; Tracey Haney, 96; Byron Turner, 96; Moses Kelly, 95.9; Sophie Ehlers, 98.5; Jessie Crute, 95.4; McGhee Ferguson, 96.3, and Mary Cauley, 95.

Seventy-five are enrolled and the per centage of attendance was 97.8. The writing and drawing on the blackboard were exceptionally good. The progress in arithmetic was marked.

THE THIRD GRADE.

Miss Gussie Brenner has charge of the third grade. Though quite young, she is a very bright teacher, and has a splendid class under excellent control. On the roll of honor are: Janie Cawthon, 98; Annie Dunnaway, 97; Laura Thurman, 97; Miles Cawthon, 97; Charley Gramling, 97; Lena Gardner, 96; Ella Roberts, 96; Nellie McDuffie, 95, and Bertha Lemke, 95.

Fifty-two pupils were enrolled and the per centage of attendance was 99.

The spelling match in this grade was very fine and showed how thoroughly the children have been trained in this difficult branch.

Walter Gramling has rare talent for drawing, which was illustrated on the blackboard.

Two specially bright pupils—Janie Cawthon and Ella Roberts—"skipped" from the third to fifth grade.

THE FOURTH GRADE.

Miss Amelia Brenner, the principal, presides over the fourth grade. On the roll of honor are James Everett, 98; Missouri Johnson, 95, and Levi Lyon, 95. There were enrolled for the year 145 pupils and the percentage of attendance was 97.6. The recitations and singing here were excellent.

Davis street school is a great success. It is taught entirely by ladies who have patiently trained the pupils to do all their work well.

They excel in penmanship, spelling, elocution, etc., and the map drawing, ages considered, cannot be surpassed.

THE COLORED SCHOOLS.

Houston Street School.

The highest grade, the eighth, is taught by the principal, Professor L. M. Heshard. The following is the yearly roll of honor: Carne Simmons, Ida Hawkins, Willie Dennis, Estelle Glass.

THE SEVENTH AND FIFTH.

The seventh and fifth grades are taught by Mrs. Julia Turner. The following is the roll of honor for the seventh grace: Tullulah Summers, Viola White, Leola Hightower. For the fifth grade: Ella Davis, Elias Boyd, Della Greene, Octavia Brantley, Dora Collins, Mamie Collins, Mary Martin, Joseph Starr, Mamie Reeves.

THE SIXTH GRADE.

The sixth grade is taught by Miss G. B. Mitchell. Roll of honor: Joe Taylor, Lilla Hill, Belle Evans, Alberta Badger, Rose

erty," by Alfred Coachman; "The Scholar' Corns," by Willie Glandon, and the Japanese fan drill by the girls were probably the most interesting features, although all the others were good.

The school has, under the care of Professor Hill, done excellent work during the year.

Mitchell Street School.

This school was visited by a large number of people yesterday, and they all seemed to enjoy the exercises, which consisted of singing, recitations and readings. One or two of the rooms were decorated with flowers, and the blackboards in each room gave evidence of the artistic skill of pupils, in the way of drawings of animals and birds, while evidences of good penmanship were very liberally displayed.

Major Slaton and Dr. Roach visited the school on Thursday, and Dr. Blanchard attended the closing exercises yesterday.

The teachers all report good progress made during the year, and the rolls of honor and attendance are creditable. The total enrollment is 468, and the average attendance was 97.2 per cent.

The grades report as follows:

FIRST GRADE—A.

Mamie Pullen, teacher. Roll of honor: Hannah Amos, 94; Betsy Kiteun, 93; Estella Latimer, 93; Sophronia Turner, 93; Willie Drake, 92.

SECOND GRADE—A.

Nellie E. Crawford, teacher. Roll of honor: Eddie Simmons, 95; Shedrick Ellington, 96; Lucy Light, 96; Virgil Gates, 97; Dora Moreland, 96.

THIRD GRADE, A.

Julia M. Tooke, teacher. Roll of honor: Annie Brown, 96; Stella Cousins, 96; Hattie Hutchinson, 96; Emma Jones, 96; Eliza Terry, 95; Lillie Thomas, 96; Lillie Vineyard, 95; Lula Varner, 97; Belle Varner, 98; Essie Smith, 96; Willie Jones, 96; James Minor, 95; James Price, 95.

FOURTH GRADE, A.

India M. Clark, teacher. Roll of honor: Lucy Brown, 93; Salena Pool, 95; Katie Linzey, 95; Carrie Maddox, 97; Emanuel Clemons, 95.

FIFTH GRADE, A.

Helen Coles, teacher. Roll of honor: Ella Miller, 97; Lou Ella Slaton, 97; James Bailey, 96; Hattie Waldo, 96; Louisa Pease, 95; Laura Hatchett, 95.

FIRST GRADE, B.

Mamie Pullen, teacher. Roll of honor: Charlotte Sea, 93; Bessie Howard, 95; Martha Hood, 95; Willie Giles, 96; Alonzo Flowers, 94; Carrie Chatmon, 96.

SECOND GRADE, B.

Clara Thomas, teacher. Roll of honor Mitchell Gates, 98; Nattie Landrum, 98; Æsop Lamar, 97; Martha Gilbert, 97; Robert Cato, 96.

THIRD GRADE, B.

Katie Short, teacher. Enrollment 52. Roll of honor: Lillian Pullins, 95; Alice Thrasher, 95; Flora Mitchell, 95; Bessie Glover, 96; James Gleeton, 92; John Warren, 96; Eric Jones, 96.

SIXTH GRADE, A.

Thomas Johnson, teacher. Enrollment 28. Roll of honor: Joseph Wallace, 96; Willie Mimms, 95; William Crawford, 95; Ferraba Clarke, 96; Matthew Jackson, 96.

WEST END ACADEMY.

Graduating Exercises Yesterday—The Close of Professor Lambdin's Charge.

The closing exercises of West End academy were peculiarly interesting from the fact that they closed Professor Lambdin's connection with this excellent institution. For four years he has been principal of the school and during that time he has won the respect and confidence of the people of West End, and has made for himself an enviable reputation as an instructor.

The closing exercises were of themselves very interesting. The patrons and friends of the school were out in force and the large double room in which the exercises were held was filled with people.

The school graduates a class of ten, as follows: Miss Kate E. Bunker, Miss Jessie E. Fuller, Messrs. Samuel H. Hape, Wm. E. Jones, Howell McDaniel, Chas. H. Mobley, Eugene R. Pendleton, Ward Redwine, Robert Sims and Arthur S. Wilson.

The programme was quite a long one. The first number was "Speech by Sam Houston," a declamation, which was well rendered by Miles Cunningham. Then followed "Rev. Mr. Hornet," a declamation by Jesse Culver and a concert recitation "The Bootblacks," by the scholars of the third and fourth grades.

A very pretty feature was the doll drill by eight little girls. Mary Howell was the captain, the other participants being Manette Lee, Carrie Howell, Birdie Smith, Mary Rayson, Mattie Adair, Nellie Pendleton, Ora Belle Cook and Susie Taylor. "Dick's Complaint," by Dick Pendleton, and a humorous recitation by Thomas Longino were well done. The fifth and sixth grades united in a medley which was quite interesting, while the third and fourth grades sang "What Delight."

Miss Ida Howell's recitation of "The Famine" was touchingly pretty and was warmly applauded. "Ned's Present," a dialogue, was well rendered by Edward Perdue, Claud Wilson, Joe Taylor and Hickey Campbell. This was followed by the "exercise recitation" of five little boys—Paul Butterfield, Freddy Stewart, Johnnie Peyton, Stewart Mobley and Prentice Reed—which was very pretty. A recitation, "We are Four," by Manette Lee, Carrie Howell, Susie Taylor and Ora Belle Cook, was a very pretty little bit.

"The Second Trial," a reading by Miss Jessie Fuller, was one of the best features of the entertainment. "A Little Boy's Speech," by Dick Wilson, was heartily enjoyed, as was the fan drill by eight girls. The participants in this were Miss Jessie Fuller, captain, and Misses Ida Howell, Grace Blacknall, Ruth Cunningham, Pearl Mosley, Bessie Mobley, Lucy Caldwell, Lena Butterfield and Minnie Wilson. The third and fourth grades gave a concert recitation, which was followed by Stewart McGinty in a speech entitled "I Can't Army." Alex Kent's recitation of "The Picnic" was very good. "The Bunch of Flowers," a concert recitation by Katie Wilson, Viola Rogers, Mary Raysor and Mary McGaughey, were well done.

One of the most interesting features of the day's entertainment was the medley of quotations from Shakespeare by the graduating class. This was a clever medley of familiar quotations from Shakespeare, and was greatly enjoyed by all who heard it. "The Rainy Day" was well rendered by Susie Taylor. A geography song, by the third and fourth grades, was another pretty feature. "The Choir" was beautifully rendered by Miss Kate Burk. "Mr. Butterwick's Horse" was humorously rendered by Harry Pendleton.

A dumb bell exercise, under the leadership of Miss Blacknall, showed great proficiency in calisthenics. Those who took part were Misses Ida Howell, Ruth Cunningham, Pearl Mosley, Bessie Mobley, Lucy Caldwell, Lena Butterfield, Lucille Daniel, Mary Howell, Daviddie Mobley and Mary Connolly.

Mr. G. A. Howell, chairman of the board of trustees of the school, presented the diplomas to the members of the graduating class. In his short speech he referred to the academy and its work for good, and said that so great is the increase in school population that more room will soon be necessary. He advised the patrons of the school to stand by the academy as one of the most important factors toward West End prosperity. Speaking of the departure of Professor Lambdin, he paid that gentleman a high compliment, and on behalf of all he expressed sorrow at his departure and the hope that a worthy successor might be found.

Professor Lambdin expressed his gratitude at the kindly words which had been said, and for the hearty support which he had received. Professor Lambdin's assistants have been Mrs. M. Lee Hodge, Miss Janie O. Wood and Miss Martha Brinkley.

The past year has been one of the most successful in the history of the school.

THE MALLON SOCIETY.

The Last Meeting of the Year—Attractive Programme.

The Mallon society of the Girl's High school held their meeting yesterday in the Second Baptist church. The ladies always present an attractive programme at the Mallon meetings, but particular interest was attached to the meeting yesterday because it was the last of the year, and the last in which the young ladies of the graduating class will participate.

The meeting was called to order by Miss Katie Williams, and reports were made by the following officers: Miss Lollie Fonte, corresponding secretary; Miss Lillie B. Slaton, treasurer, and Miss Maude Simmons.

Miss Marie Knight, the historian, followed in a very entertaining sketch of class history, taking occasion to pay a beautiful tribute to one that was a classmate—Miss Lillie Walsh.

Continued on Second Column Eleventh Page.

RAILS AND CROSSTIES.

Interesting News of the Country's Great Highways.

A Party for Cumberland Island—Attractive Railroad Advertising—The Rome and Decatur.

The carshed is a great place.

And it is particularly interesting to the student of human nature, for the material is there—varied in every way and constantly on the move.

There is the man who doesn't know what time his train goes, and the man who don't know what train he needs; there is the man who finds out all about his train and then forgets to buy a ticket; there is the man who looks at the clock for five minutes and then inquires of the smooth-voiced gate-keeper, "what time is it." And the woman, too, who sometimes knows where she is going, but very often has to inquire; and the woman who comes down to kiss seventeen ladies goodbye and has to jump off the train to the danger or life and limb.

And so they come—and go.

Yesterday there arrived from Knoxville a woman with five small children—and all girls—who was penniless and friendless, but she found both money and kindness under the carshed. She was on her way to Valdosta, to her father's home, having left her husband in Knoxville, sick and out of work, and reached this point without a cent with which to buy food or shelter, or a ticket to her destination.

But the railroad boys soon heard of her, and what did they do? Why they did the proper thing, of course. They paid for a breakfast for the woman and her children and then "chipped in" for a ticket and sent her to Valdosta—a first class and happy passenger.

To Europe.

Atlanta will contribute several tourists to the tide of European travel this season, and tickets are being sold every day to parties who are going "over the pond." Colonel R. D. Mann yesterday sold tickets to M. L. Brittain of Means's High school, and Rev. Henry McDonald, who will sail on the "Furnesia," from New York, on July 30. They go to Glasgow direct. Major W. C. Smythe, Mrs. Smythe and the Misses Harwood have engaged passage on the steamer "Alaska" of the Guion line, and will sail for Europe on the third of July.

A Party for Cumberland Island.

C. W. Hunnicutt, J. E. Hunnicutt, E. T. Payne, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Hill, W. P. Flanders, Mrs. A. P. Stewart and Misses Pinkie, Eddie P., and Sallie F. Hunnicutt left on the East Tennessee for Cumberland island last evening. They will spend several days at this popular and delightful resort, which seems to be in high favor with Atlanta people.

Attractive Advertising.

The railroads lead the world in the quantity and quality of their advertising matter, and many of their circulars and guides are works of art too often unappreciated by reason of their generous distribution. And the summer resort guides and descriptions are of the finest in this particular line of advertising. The illustrations and descriptions, together with the excellence of typography and printing, commend them to all lovers of the beautiful.

The Rome and Decatur.

The Rome and Decatur road is rapidly building and will be open for business to Gadsden, Ala., by the 15th of July. A depot for this road is being built at Printup City, a suburb of Rome and will be completed in a short time. The Rome and Decatur appears to be booming.

Among the Agents.

Inquiries are numerous as to the Gettysburg reunion.

J. W. Hicks, traveling passenger agent of the McKenzie route, was talking business to the boys yesterday.

C. A. Rideout, a colored man, from Columbia, S. C., was in Atlanta yesterday. He is engaged in the work of securing colored emigrants for California, and is a successful agent.

Another large party of Atlantians will go to Cumberland Island Tuesday.

The East Tennessee will carry an excursion of colored Odd Fellows to Rome on Sunday. The round trip is $1.50.

The rain seemed to put a damper on the summer exodus and the ticket sellers reported a light business yesterday evening.

Colonel Thos. McGill, whom all the boys know and admire, and who is now the joint agent for the Western and Atlantic and Central system at Chicago, is in the city.

Theo. D. Kline, superintendent of the southwestern division of the Central, headquarters at Macon, passed through the city yesterday, returning from a flying trip to New York.

H. C. Underwood, lost car agent of the Louisville and Nashville, is in southwest Georgia, distributing cars for the melon shippers.

C. B. Walker, of the Western and Atlantic, and J. H. Latimer, of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, returned to Atlanta yesterday. They have been up in the Carolinas talking about Arkansas and Texas excursion rates.

Captain James Maloy, of the Western and Atlantic, will attend the Gettysburg reunion. He was with the 140th New York Zouaves during the war, and his company will erect a tablet on Little Round Rock, an historic spot on the great battle ground.

ABOUT THE CAPITOL.

Governor Gordon's Physicians Advise Him to Take a Rest.

GOVERNOR GORDON'S PHYSICIANS have advised him to take a rest. They say that he is not taking care of his health. He has been up and down for several weeks attending to his duties under great disadvantage. It is probable that he will soon take a rest of eight or ten days. The governor certainly needs rest, but those who know him best doubt if he knows how to take it.

A COLORED MILITARY company at Macon have asked permission of the governor to call their company the Gordon Guards. He will probably grant the request. The company praise his administration in extravagant terms, and express the highest regard for his personal worth.

JOHN L. DOYLE, an inmate of the Bartow county poorhouse, has written the governor a letter, asking him to come up and see him. He says that he has written a fine book about the sun, moon and stars, and wants Governor Gordon to form a partnership with him, have the book printed, appoint agents to sell it, and share the receipts. Doyle is crazy.

DECLINED TO TRY HIM.

Ordinary Calhoun Objects to Testing the Lunacy of J. H. McMillan.

Mr. Rube Arnold, Jr., went before Ordinary Calhoun yesterday morning with a writ of lunacy in the case of J. H. McMillan, who is charged with forgery.

Mr. Arnold asked the ordinary to empanel a jury de lunatico inquirando and investigate the mental condition of McMillan.

Ordinary Calhoun told the attorney that he had been thinking about the matter and had concluded he had no right to try the case. He therefore declined to hear it.

Mr. Arnold promised to produce authorities which would convince the ordinary that he was in error.

In speaking about the case, Judge Calhoun said: "I am of the opinion that it would be wrong to try such a case as this. I think it is the province of the superior court to investigate it. Suppose a man is put in jail on the charge of murder, would it be right for me to try him on a writ of lunacy? Clearly not."

SUIT FOR DIVORCE.

Eugene Couch Seeks a Legal Separation From His Wife.

Mr. Hinton Wright filed yesterday in the office of the clerk of the superior court a petition for divorce, the petitioner being Eugene Couch and the respondent being his wife.

In the libel the petitioner alleges that he was not in his right mind when the marriage took place; that he was crazed by drink; that the woman he wedded proved to be a lewd character, and that she has violated all the vows she took at the altar. He further avers that she is heartless, and he asks the court to nullify the marriage.

Young Couch has gone to Macon to take a position on the detective force. Mr. Wright says he will have no trouble to secure a divorce.

THE MALLON SOCIETY.

Continued from Tenth Page.

The following programme was then rendered:
Miss Bessie DeBelle, Pot-pourri. Recitation.
Miss Vestal Black, "The Widow Bedot."
Miss Lilian Clarke, piano solo.
Miss Lillie Turner, "The Miser's Fate."
Miss Madalene Cerf, "The Gypsy Flower Girl."
Miss F. L. Reid, Miss Eula Ketner, duet.
Miss Lula Fonte, "The Jassamine Flower."
Miss Fannie Harrison, piano solo.
Miss Erskine Richmond, "The Exile's Return."
Miss Lucy Harris, Miss Genie Goldsmith, piano solo.
Miss Corine Stocker, "Jamie."
Miss Katie Sprague, The Farewell.

The following officers were then elected for the ensuing term:

Miss Kate Williams, president; Miss Lizzie Lovejoy, first vice-president; Miss Corinne Stocker, second vice-president; Miss Isabella Roach, corresponding secretary; Miss Emmie Lizzie Reid, treasurer; Miss Johnnie Clark, historian.

The young ladies all did remarkably well. Miss Madalene Cerf's recitation, as well as that of Miss Corinne Stocker, and the farewell to the class by Miss Sprenger, were particularly well rendered.

The programme was one of the most entertaining ever given by the society.

Since the old Browning hall has been torn down the officers of the Second Baptist church have very kindly extended the use of their building to the society, and at the conclusion of the literary programme, Miss Knight offered a resolution of thanks to be given for the kindness. It was adopted unanimously. There being no further business, the society adjourned until after the summer's vacation, and so closed the finest programme of the term.

THE COUNTY COURTHOUSE.

The Bar Meeting—Suits Filed—The Business in the Courts.

In the criminal wing of the superior court, Judge Richard H. Clark on the bench, very few cases were disposed of yesterday.

H. C. Chisholm was indicted for receiving stolen goods. The case was not made out, and Solicitor General Hill gave him a verdict.

Edward McEwen, a boy eight years old, was charged with burglary. On account of his tender years a verdict was given him by the solicitor.

Ed Thomas, Ida Simmons and Henry Butler were tried for breaking into a car on the Western and Atlantic railroad and stealing a lot of goods. They were defended by Messrs. Speirs, McAfee and Mayson. The case consumed the greater part of the day, and when court adjourned, shortly before 6 o'clock, no verdict had been agreed upon.

The case of Lee vs. the city of Atlanta took all day in the city court. Messrs. Frank R. Walker and W. T. Turnbull made speeches for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Pendleton and Goodwin spoke for the defendant. The jury went out early in the afternoon, but had not agreed upon a verdict at five o'clock, when the court adjourned.

Judge Marshal J. Clarke sat in chambers a few hours yesterday. He heard the case of L. P. Grant vs. Bellamy and others. This was brought up from the court of ordinary. It was in the nature of a bill to compel the defendant to remove obstructions from a private way. Judge Clarke took the papers and gave the evidence careful examination. He will announce his decision next week.

Katie C. Hoppie filed yesterday in the office of the superior court a bill against George E. Hoppie, from whom she was recently divorced. It is in the nature of a rule to make him show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court, in that he failed to pay her the alimony the court ordered him to pay. Colonel T. P. Westmoreland represents Mrs. Hoppie. Judge Clarke will hear the case this morning.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon there was a bar meeting and a call of the docket in the city court.

The lawyers will hold a meeting this morning in the superior court chamber.

Judge Richard H. Clark will hear motions for new trials today.

About Suburban Real Estate.

"What do you think of suburban property about Atlanta?" said our reporter yesterday to Mr. Sam I W. Goode, the real estate man. Mr. Goode replied that "Facts are better than opinions." Said he: "Every citizen here remembers that the four-acre Saltzer block on Peachtree street a few years ago cost the owner $2,500 and that many months ago he refused $25,000 for it, or ten for one. It is worth much more now. Only a few years ago the Murdock property, near Ponce de Leon springs and on both sides of the avenue by that name was offered at $25,000 and a year or two later sold for over $80,000 at auction. The Judge Strong place on Peachtree of ten acres about five years ago was offered at less than $7,000, and recently brought $17,000. A short time ago 75 acres of the Alexander property beyond West End was purchased for $2,000, and in April last was sold to a New York syndicate as an investment for $15,000. Near the north of this tract another 50 acres was in 1882 offered for $1,250, and in the spring of this year sold for $13,000. A gentleman purchased six acres out on the Sand Town road in 1886 for $1,050 and in less than twelve months refused an offer of $2,500 for it. An Atlanta merchant less than two years ago paid $2,000 for six acres, and in a few months afterwards declined an offer of $4,000. The 50 acres on the Central railroad opposite the United States military post was purchased for $4,000 in 1886, and the same or following year was sold for $10,000. In 1882 two gentlemen purchased 27 acres at Edgewood for $8,000. Two years later one of these purchasers paid the other $8,000 for his half interest in the same property. Mr. Snook, near Senator Colquitt at Edgewood, five years ago gave $1,200 for 13 acres, and this year refused a bona fide offer of $13,000. Twenty-one acres on Capitol avenue, just out of the city, cost the owner, Colonel Wright, of Thomasville, Ga., $3,500 in 1881, and in 1887 was sold to an Atlanta syndicate for $10,000, and lots have been sold from the same tract this year at the rate of $32,000 for the whole, and it is very cheap at that. In 1885 a Louisville lady purchased 26 acres two-and-a-half miles southeast of the city—half mile east of Grant park—and last month sold eight acres for as much as the whole cost her. Last summer an Iowa gentleman paid $300 an acre for four-and-a-half acres adjoining Grant park, and this month has refused $400 an acre. A few months ago the Bard place at Edgewood was offered at $2,000, and within the last thirty days $8,000 has been refused for it." "The truth is, continued Mr. Goode, "suburban property in every direction about Atlanta steadily advances in value every year, and those who buy choice tracts or lots anywhere within three miles of the city must realize a certain profit. West End property, and real estate in that direction, has rather outstripped the other suburban places because it is advertised more, and been the first to introduce a dummy engine as a motor; and since the sales to the syndicate referred to by me just now, there will be wonderful changes west and northwest of West End in all the property within a quarter of a mile of the dummy line. You may safely advise your readers to buy suburban property here." sat su

TRUE MERIT WILL ALWAYS WIN

And for this very reason there is not today a remedy within the reach of the public more highly prized for its value in the household, in the counting-room, workshop and factory, than BENSON'S PLASTER as a remedy for aches and pains of every kind. In Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Pleurisy, Chest Pains, Rheumatism, Sciatica and Backache, BENSON'S PLASTER is recognized by physicians and public as an universal remedy without an equal. It acts promptly, pleasantly, and effectually. To secure good results always ask for BENSON'S and take no other plaster. Many worthless plasters are offered on the reputation of BENSON'S, but careful buyers won't be deceived.

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RETAIL YARDS
Humphries street and E. T. R'y. Lumber, Laths, Shingles.
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We make a specialty of making loans at low rates of interest on collateral security. The collaterals available on such loans are state, city, railroad and corporation bonds and stocks, which have a quotable value and a ready sale. Correspondence invited.
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STILSON,
JEWELER,
55 WHITEHALL ST.
Reliable Goods,
Fair Dealing.
Bottom Prices.

Those Otto Bicycles for Boys have at last arrived at Nunnally's, 36 Whitehall st.

Donehoo's Ice Cream and Butter Depot, 9 E. Alabama street.
1 mun nun

One-Half Fare!
One More Grand Excursion
TO ARKANSAS AND TEXAS,
FROM NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA,
JULY 24th, 25th AND 26th,
Good to return on any train within Thirty Days from date of sale of ticket, via
Arkansas, Texas and California Short Line
MEMPHIS & LITTLE ROCK R. R.
This is the northern route, the coolest and most pleasant at this season of the year.
Through coaches from Atlanta to Texas. Sleepers on all night trains.
Round trip tickets on sale by above route to California at $81.80 from Atlanta.
For general information regarding the excursion and the New Western Railway Guide, sixteen page illustrated paper giving full description of Arkansas, Texas and California mailed free by writing to
R. A. WILLIAMS,
Southeastern Passenger Agent,
Postoffice Box 236,
Office 38 Wall Street,
Red Front,
Atlanta, Ga.
S. W. TUCKER,
A. G. P. A.,
Little Rock, Ark.

RECEIVER'S SALE.
BY AUTHORITY OF THE SUPERIOR COURT of Fulton county, Georgia, I will sell on the premises, at public outcry for cash, on June 26th, at 4 o'clock p. m. (subject to the approval of the court), unless sooner disposed of at private sale, the following described property, in my hands as receiver of Ogletree & Robinson, to wit: That valuable property known as the Phœnix Planing mills, consisting of a forty-horse power engine and boiler and all necessary machinery for the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds, and for a general planing mill business. Also, the stock of lumber and manufactured goods on hand, the factory proper being a substantial frame building, two stories high, well lighted and ventilated, containing 21,684 square feet of floor space, and having gas throughout first story, together with steam dry kiln, known as the common sense kiln; also lumber sheds covering 3,680 square feet; also the lot on which said plant is located, being 200 feet square, situated on the corner of Butler and Gilmer streets, Atlanta, Ga. A splendid opportunity is here offered to parties desiring to make such an investment. For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 27 North Butler street, Atlanta, Ga. GEO. W. WINBURN,
june13—dtd Receiver.

Do not buy any more "Poor Rubber Hose," but put your money in the
"Spiral" Cotton Hose.

Lighter, cheaper and better than the best rubber hose.
Made on the same principle as the rubber-lined hose used in fire departments, which last for years. The cotton duck used in all rubber hose draws in water, wherever exposed, as a wick absorbs oil, and being confined by rubber generates a sulphurous gas, quickly destroying the best rubber hose. The "Spiral" Hose, having no outside covering to imprison the moisture, will dry like a towel.
There are imitations, so buy only that which has one red line running through it, and which is branded "Spiral," patented March 30, '80. If your dealer does not have it in stock, let him get it.
Simple mailed to any address for six cents.
BOSTON WOVEN HOSE CO., Sole M'f'rs
234 DEVONSHIRE STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
222 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.
june15—dtf e o d

Receiver's Sale.
ON JULY 5TH, 1888, WE WILL SELL AT AUCTION all the assets of the North Carolina Millstone company, formerly doing business at Parkwood, Moore county, N. C., including large tracts of finely timbered and good farming land; the quarry, shop, machinery, etc., from which are made the well known "Moore County Grist Mills;" also saw mills, patent roller flouring mills, ice machines, machine shops and foundry, all complete and equipped with the best machinery; also large lot of machinery and machinery supplies and finished and unfinished mills. This sale offers a rare opportunity to parties desiring profitable investments in the south. For terms and information address
JOHN W. HISHAM,
ERNEST HAYWOOD,
Receivers of the N. C. Millstone Co., Raleigh, N. C.

THE GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY.
—VIA—
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA
The Direct Line to
Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, Missouri, Kansas, Oregon, Colorado, California and the Northwest.
The Most Splendidly Constructed and Equipped Line, Affording the Most Luxurious Traveling Accommodations East of the Mississippi River.

	No. 50.	No. 52.	No. 54.	No. 56.
Lv Atlanta	1 25 pm	11 00 pm	5 00 pm	8 55 pm
Ar Salt Springs	2 28 pm	11 58 pm	5 56 pm	9 55 am
Ar Tallapoosa	4 02 pm	1 48 pm	7 37 pm	.....
Ar Anniston	5 35 pm	3 34 pm	.....	.....
Ar Birm'ham	8 20 pm	6 30 am	.....	.....
Ar Columbus	12 39 pm	.....	.....	.....
Ar Starkesville	2 10 pm	.....	.....	.....

	No. 50.	No. 52.
Lv Birmingham	1 10 pm	Lv Birmingham 6 30 am
Ar Tuscaloosa	12 48 am	Ar Memphis 5 00 pm
Ar Meridian	4 00 am	Ar Springfield 8 10 am
Ar New Orleans	9 30 am	Ar Fort Scott 12 55 pm
Ar Jackson	8 05 am	Ar Kansas City 5 30 pm
Ar Vicksburg	10 30 am	Lv Memphis 5 40 pm
Ar Shreveport	8 15 pm	Ar Little Rock 12 35 am
Ar Dallas	6 55 am	Ar Texarkana 7 00 am
Ar Fort Worth	8 20 am	Ar Dallas 6 45 pm
		Ar Fort Worth 8 10 pm

THROUGH CARS.
No. 50—Mann Boudoir Sleeping Cars Atlanta to Shreveport and New Orleans, La.
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A. A. VERNOY, Pass. Agt. Atlanta, Ga.
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Alpaca, Sicilian, Mohair and Flannel
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N. B.—SUITS MADE TO ORDER. 38 WHITEHALL ST.

THE HAMMOND TYPEWRITER.

The best Writing Machine in the world. Type Writer supplies for all machines. Cabinets and desk. Fine grades paper. A. F. COOLEDGE, Agent for Georgia and Alabama, No. 21 Alabama St., Atlanta, Ga. eod un Thorv'n

Hal Morrison's art class will open Monday, the 25th, in Thornton's Art Gallery, and all who wish to join will please meet Mr. Morrison at Thornton's Book Store today for the purpose of selecting the necessary materials, such as stretchers, easels, etc.

THE FACT THAT
THE TEETH
Must have attention has been

CLEARLY SET FORTH.
Another fact has also been clearly proven. It is that
DE-LEC-TA-LAVE
is the purest and best tooth-cleaner and preserver ever offered to the public. If you have never tried it, ask your neighbor about it.
Dr. A. W. CALHOUN, the celebrated specialist, has the following to say about Delectalave:
"It affords me pleasure to bear testimony to its value, and to state that its curative properties are beyond question. I recommend it to the public."
Delectalave will
Whiten the teeth,
Harden and beautify the gums,
Purify the breath,
Prevent the formation of tartar,
Aid in preserving the teeth,
Cure tender and bleeding gums.
ASK FOR DELECTALAVE AND HAVE NOTHING ELSE.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS, 50 CENTS.
ASA G. CANDLER & CO.
Wholesale Druggists,
Gen'l Agents, ATLANTA, GA.

HERE IS REAL EXCITING!
Cheap enough to suit the most exacting. If you want a home, a vacant lot, a store, factory site, central, suburban, or farm, call on us.

6 r h, W. Peachtree, 45x200 feet, water, fruits, etc	3,800
4, 4 r h, Alexander, 50x100 each	1,500
5 r h, Mills, 50x100, a nice home	1,500
12 acres, solid body, near G. P. depot	7,500
Store, Marietta street, near Plow works	425
3 lots, Pulliam, 100x140, near horse cars	2,000
Beautiful lot, Edgewood, 60x200	800
4 r h, Filmore, neat little house, 50x100	1,000
3 r h, Butler, nice shades, water, etc	700
Business lot, Mitchell, near Whitehall 25x80	2,500
6 r h, 2 r kitchen, large lot, Fair near Peters	3,000
5 r h, Mills, near Spring	1,350
20 acres at Ponce de Leon Springs	3,000
60x200 Whitehall, near McDaniel	2,600
100x200, Peachtree, corner, near Col. McGehee's	7,000
9 r h, Simpson, 100 ft front, near Dr. Wilson	4,500
9 r h, Washington, large lot, elegant home	10,000
68x110, cor Ivy and Baker, near Mr. Mendor	3,200
7 r h, W. Peachtree, gas and water, 40x200	2,500
50x150 Forest avenue, pretty lot	850
6 r h, Crew street, 50x200, near school	2,500
50x100 cor Haynes and Magnolia	600
3 r h, Peachtree, 62x200	2,200
50x196 E. Fair, elevated lot	1,150
100x200 Crew street, near horse cars	1,800
4 r h, Nelson street, 50x150, corner	2,000
50x190 Washington street, nice corner	1,800
2 r h, between Baker and Harris	450
7 r h, Richardson, 60x165, near Pryor	2,300
7 r h, Crew, near school, 50x150	3,200
60x100 Bush, near Third Baptist church	400
50x 160 Formwalt, near Crumley	650
{11 acres and 4 r h, near Edgewood	1,850
{22 acres and 2 r h, near Edgewood	2,750
{10 acres and 6 r h, near Edgewood	2,000
These three join.	
50x100 Boulevard, near Gartrell	600
40x200 Boulevard, joins above	800
2 r h, Chattahoochee, 67x100 and cow house	900
6 r h, Hood, near Whitehall, 50x150	1,700
12 r h, kitchen, stable, barn, Hunter, 50x150	5,000
138 acres, Ga. R. R., near Decatur	2,800
6 r h, Whitehall street, water, gas, all conveniences	4,700
50x150 ft lot, Formwalt, near Clark	600
9 r h, Boulevard, new, nice, convenient	3,000
23 lots, Peachtree, any locality, $1,000 to	20,000
Elegant lot, Peachtree, 275 ft front	5,500
8 r h, 22 acres, complete home, Edgewood	8,500
5 r h, W. Harris, 50x200, elevated, nr Luckie	2,000
8 r h, Whitehall, best locality on street	6,000
14 r h, Whitehall, splendid corner	9,000
Corner lot on Forsyth, near Peachtree	3,500

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Advertising has always proven successful. Before placing any Newspaper Advertising consult
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IS UNACCEPTED!
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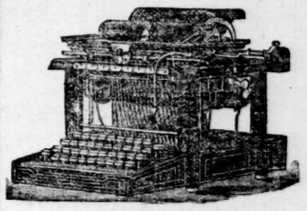
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REAL ESTATE.
SAM'L W. GOODE, R. H. WILSON,
ALBERT L. BECK.
SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.,
FIVE LOTS
OF FROM
13-4 to 4 1-5 Acres Each
AT AUCTION
Wednesday, June 27,
4 P. M.
This is a tract of 15 acres divided into 5 lots. They are this side Westview, on a high hill, fronting 3 wagon roads, one of which is Green's Ferry avenue, and they are only a few yards from the dummy line, and a few feet from the property recently sold the New York syndicate for $260 per acre. Plats being prepared. Go with us on Broad street car line and the dummy line, Wednesday, June 27th, at from 2:30 to 3:30 p. m.
SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS
SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE undersigned until the 5th day of July next, for the erection of a factory building for the Newnan cotton mills. Bids will be received for the wood work, rock work, and brick work, separately, and as a whole. The right to reject and all bids is reserved. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of R. D. Cole, Sr., president, Newnan, Ga.
R. H. HARDAWAY,
J. P. BREWSTER,
R. W. FREEMAN,
Building Committee.
1 w

FOR RENT.
A nice, pleasant office in Constitution building. Apply at business office Constitution.

CLOTHING.

Our Trade has been
LARGER
Than Usual.
AND IF
LOW PRICES
WILL DO IT, WE INTEND TO
KEEP IT BOOMING
WE HAVE
Great Reductions in Prices.
In all Departments. We offer the following
Extraordinary Bargains
Men's Cass and Cheviot Suits, $9, former price $15.
Men's Cass and Cheviot Suits, $12, former price $18.
Men's Cass and Cheviot Suits, $14, former price $20 and $22.
Boys' Suits, long Pants, $10, former price $14.
Boys' Suits, long Pants, $8, former price $12.
Children's Suits, short Pants, $3, former price $5.
Children's Suits, short Pants, $4, former price $6.
The best stock of Underwear, Neckwear and Furnishing Goods in the State at Corresponding Reduced Prices.
JAS. A. ANDERSON & CO.,
41 Whitehall St.

R. C. BLACK,
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HEADQUARTERS FOR
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Fine and Fancy Goods a Specialty.
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PETER LYNCH
95 Whitehall Street,
ATLANTA, - - GEORGIA.
Retail Dealer in
Foreign and Domestic Liquors.
Fine Liquors and Wines for medicinal purposes a specialty. Also bottled English Ale, Dublin Porter and Lager Beer. Tobaccos, Cigars and Snuff; Guns and Ammunition; Pistols and Cartridges; also Field and Garden Seeds in their seasons; Glass and Crockeryware, Boots and Shoes, and many other goods too numerous to mention. A perfect Variety Store. Terms cash. Prices as low as the lowest.
PETER LYNCH.

ON THE BEACH
—AT—
TYBEE ISLAND,
—AND THE—
Mountain Air
—AT—
Warm Springs, Ga.
The Central railroad will sell excursion tickets daily from Atlanta to Tybee Island at $15.00 and to Warm Springs at $4.05, good to return until October 31st.
Will also sell SPECIAL ROUND TRIP TICKETS TO WARM SPRINGS at $2.50. These tickets will only be sold on Saturdays, and good to

MISCELLANEOUS.

RAILROAD MEN,

June 30th will close the registration for the handsome Gold Watch which we shall give away on that date. Call and register. Freeman & Crankshaw, Jewelers.
Top 1 2t col 8o

44 Marietta St.

We believe the way to advertise is to say something the people will read.

We have been talking to you about our special watches, our sterling silverware, our spectacles and clocks, and we know it has done some good.

Our trade is growing right along; we make a friend of every customer, and secure his influence.

It is the proper thing now to call on

J. R. WATTS AND CO.,
Jewelers and Opticians,
OPPOSITE THE OPERA HOUSE
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Wm. Lycett's Art School
AND CHINA DECORATING WORKS,
67½ WHITEHALL ST., - - - ATLANTA, GA.
[Established 1877.]

REDUCED PRICES FOR INSTRUCTION DURing the summer months. Oil, water-color, crayon and china painting taught. Cool studios. Correspondence invited.

☞ Firing and Gilding China for Amateurs a Specialty.

Best assortment of art material at New York Prices.

Practical information to young ladies desirous of teaching Decorative Art. 1stsp

W. R. JONES & CO.
PRACTICAL SLATE ROOFERS.
Plain and ornamental roofing done in the best manner, and repairing old slate roof a specialty. Address, Box 316, Atlanta, Ga. Office 12 Loyd street.
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OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M. D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 66½ Whitehall Street

THE WEATHER REPORT

Indications.

Indications for Georgia: Light to southwesterly winds; cooler; local rain.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. A.,
U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, June 22—9 p. m.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time at each place.

Observations taken at 10 p. m.—Seventy-fifth Meridian time.

STATIONS.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dew Point.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Velocity.	Rainfall.	Weather.
Mobile	29.96	80	74	S	Light	.00	Fair.
Montgomery	29.92	76	70	E	Light	T.	Cloudy.
New Orleans	29.92	74	6	SE	Light	.18	Fair.
Galveston	29.84	80	76	S	14	.00	Fair.
Palestine	29.78	80	72	S	10	.28	Clear.
Pensacola	29.94	80	74	W	6	.00	Fair.
Corpus Christi	29.78	82	78	SE	16	.00	Clear.
Brownsville	29.80	82	78	S	6	.00	Clear.
Rio Grande							
LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.							
6 a. m.	29.97	74	67	W	4	.00	Clear.
2 p. m.	29.90	93	67	W	9	.84	Rain.
9 p. m.	29.94	74	72	W	4	.04	Cloudy.
Maximum Thermometer							88
Minimum Thermometer							66
Total Rainfall							.88

Cotton Belt Bulletin.

Observations taken at 6 p. m.—Seventy-fifth meridian time.

ATLANTA DISTRICT.	Max. Temp.	Min. Temp.	Rainfall
Atlanta, Ga	88	68	.88
Cartersville, Ga	92	69	.20
Columbus, Ga			
Chattanooga, Tenn	90	69	T.
Gainesville, Ga	88	69	T.
Greenville, S. C	98	68	.00
Griffin, Ga	93	70	.01
Macon, Ga	100	74	.36
Newnan, Ga	96	72	.07
Spartanburg, S. C	90	68	.00
Toccoa, Ga	94	68	T.
West Point, Ga	88	73	.75

W. EASBY SMITH,
Sergeant Signal Corps U. S. Army.

Note—Barometer reduced to sea level.
The T indicates the precipitation inappreciable.
*Condensed fog.

PILES, FISTULA AND ALL RECTAL DISeases treated by a painless process. No loss of time from business. No knife, ligature or caustic. A RADICAL CURE guaranteed in every case treated. Reference given.
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FUNERAL DIRECTORS,
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LARGEST STOCK
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TIME PIECES.
J. P. STEVENS & BRO.,
47 Whitehall St.

TENTS!
Manufactured by
A. ERGENZINGER,
1c 8p 12 E. Hunter, Atlanta, Ga.

OBITUARY.

VAN DYKE—Died, Wednesday, June 20th, inst., at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Sarah F. Harper, West End, Atlanta, Ga., Mrs. Clarissa Griswold VanDyke, widow of Wilson VanDyke, Esq., late of Unadilla, N. Y.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

MOON—Died, at Cartersville, Ga., June 22d, at 9 a. m., Charlie A. Moon. Funeral services from his father's residence June 23.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Senator.

We are authorized to announce JUDGE W. R. HAMMOND as a candidate for Senator from the Thirty-fifth district, subject to the democratic nomination. tf

That famous old conundrum, "Why is the spirit of mortal made proud?" has been solved by the appearance on the scene of the "Nicolini" Cigars.
HARRALSON BROS. & CO.
Sole Agents.

YOUNG MEN'S LEAGUE.

Meeting Last Night at DeGive's Opera House.

A Good Crowd—Speeches by Messrs. Spalding, Womack and Grady—Delegates Selected to the Convention.

The meeting of the Young Men's Democratic league at DeGive's opera house last night was well attended.

On the stage were seated President W. T. Turnbull of the league, Hon. Jack J. Spalding, Hon. Emmett Womack, and Messrs. W. A. Haygood, John S. Candler, William Hill, James Mayson, James O'Neil, Morris Brandon, Charles Northen, Thomas Corrigan and others.

After a few inspiring tunes by the band, President W. T. Turnbull advanced to the footlights and made some brief introductory remarks.

Mr. Turnbull remarked that the American republic owed more debts to the democratic party than it will ever be able to pay. One of the biggest debts was owed to Cleveland, who arose in his might and hurled the republican party from power. He then handled the republican party without gloves. It had ridden into power, he said, on a sentiment, and held its grip on power by a prejudice. It was a party of one noble deed and a million crimes. It was the object of the Young Men's Democratic league to aid in transmitting the untarnished principles of the democratic party to future generations by helping to keep the republican party out of power.

Mr. Turnbull then stated that the league had assembled to ratify the nomination of Cleveland and Thurman.

"We had hoped," he continued, "to have with us tonight that gifted Kentuckian, Hon. James McKenzie. We have looked for him. He promised to come. He is not here. We don't know why he did not come. We can't understand it. When I view the size of this audience, however, I am just a little glad that he did not put in an appearance. Hon. John T. Graves, of Rome, also promised to come. He is not hear. Hon. Fleming du Bignon, of Savannah, promised to come. A telegram was received from him today stating that he was detained by private business in Savannah."

Mr. Morris Brandon, the secretary, then read letters of regret from Senators Brown and Colquitt. These were printed in THE CONSTITUTION yesterday. A letter was read from Mr. F. H. Richardson, of the Macon Telegraph, stating that a "conflicting engagement" prevented him from coming. A letter was read from Hon. Hoke Smith expressing regret that "a week of hard work in a hot courthouse had unfitted him for a public speech."

President Turnbull then introduced Hon. Jack J. Spalding, who made an excellent speech.

It is the first time that he has had the pleasure of thanking the people for sending him as a delegate to the St. Louis convention. In his humble way he had aided in bringing out the grand ticket which that convention had placed before the country. He found all the delegates one way at St. Louis. Every true democrat knew that Cleveland would be the nominee and wished that Cleveland would be the nominee.

He described the tremendous enthusiasm of the convention over the nomination of Cleveland and reviewed the action of the convention interestingly.

He praised Thurman to the skies, and as he did so pulled a red bandana from his pocket and waved it, all of which brought down the house.

He predicted that Cleveland and Thurman would sweep the country. Their record was simply unassailable.

He believed that they would carry two or three western states. He attacked the republican platform and said: "They can never win by preaching high tariff in the east and waving the bloody shirt in the west."

Mr. Spalding was freely applauded.

Hon. Emmett Womack was now introduced.

He made a capital speech in his characteristic style. It had humor, satire, sense, sentiment and argument. It took immensely.

His first sentence was good. "Consider yourselves greeted in regular Dan Dougherty style." He went on: "In this presence, I bow to the majesty of democracy—a party whose leading characteristic is honesty." Again, "I am here through the charity of these gentlemen who told me that I would be expected to make a short speech—that a long list of illustrious speakers would precede me—one among whom would be the famous McKenzie—a man of national renown—that orator of equestrian proclivities. I notice that all these illustrious men have flickered. And I have been notified that a longer speech will be expected from me."

All this tickled the crowd very much, and they showed it.

He then spoke of the republican convention. Fred Douglass, that arch liar, had made the speech which stirred that convention to the highest pitch. He had said that one million negroes were disfranchised in the south. The convention had also called for Ingersoll—"Our Bob"—the most stupendous blasphemer of the day. It seemed that Fred Douglass had furnished the "facts" and "Our Bob" the "religion" for that convention. No wonder the hall was converted into a pandemonium.

He spoke of Wise and Mahone, and said: "Oh, shame, where is thy blush!" To think of these two southern men, contending for the honor of leading their state into disgrace. He noted one thing and asked the colored people in the gallery to note it. "During the trouble in the committee room over the contesting delegations from Virginia, when the police were called they began knocking the negroes on their heads, because the white men were fighting.

"When Charles Jones, chairman of the national committee, said that the republican party meant progress and the democratic party meant retrogression and had declared for British protection, he not only lied, but he actually sunk below the level of total depravity."

He then contrasted the two platforms, and said that the object of the democratic party was to reduce the tariff in a way consistent with the protection of American industries, and that the republican party want to rob the masses to enrich the few.

He concluded with a pretty continued metophar the "tree of tariff reform," the growth, beauties and uses of which were finely described. In many respects the speech was inimitable. A newspaper notice can give no adequate idea of it. Those who heard it appreciated it fully.

President Turnbull saw Mr. Henry W. Grady sitting in the rear of the house and introduced him to the audience. He was enthusiastically called for by the audience and mounting the stage made a short speech which was greeted with continuous applause and laughter.

The following delegates were selected to represent the Young Men's Democratic league at the Baltimore convention of the national league clubs, which meets on the 4th day of July. Messrs. L. G. Rosser, John J. Candler, Morris Brandon, Tom Cobb Jackson, M. F. Amorous, J. K. Ohl, J. F. O'Neil, Hamilton Douglas and C. Z. Blalock.

Who Burned Columbia?

"The drunkards of both armies had a hand in it," writes Colonel D. W. Wood, the attorney for Haddock, in a letter to the Voice.

I was among the first to enter that Mecca of secession. I was on the state house grounds, and saw the first flag of confederate fame brought down, and the stars and stripes put in its place. The confederate soldiers set fire to cotton bales that barricaded the streets, as breast-works against federal assaults. Many confederate soldiers were found drunk. The liquor stores had been raided, and many were too full for utterance or duty. The Yankees, many of them, possessed a desire for Southern liquors, and broke ranks by the hundreds to visit the saloons. The drunken soldiers possessed no regard for property, and loved to set buildings on fire. Whiskey was the cause of Columbia being burned.

A Card.

To our many friends in Atlanta who have shown such sympathy and solicitude for us in our affliction, and to all of whom we cannot write personally, we desire to say that our dear boy is under treatment, by inteliation, at the hands of Dr. O'Dwyer, of this city (New York). The tube was placed yesterday, and though it was a fearful ordeal, yet he passed through it, and all indications now favorable.

With hearts to appreciate your unnumbered kindnesses, we remain yours in Christ,
MR. AND MRS. H. C. MORRISON,
791 Madison ave.

The many remarkable cures Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplishes are sufficient proof that it does possess peculiar curative power.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

What the Association is Doing—Some Interesting Points.

The general secretary of the association opened his office in the new building yesterday.

Forty-nine new members were elected by the directors at a meeting held by them in the new building yesterday afternoon.

Every young man in Atlanta ought to join the association. The building will be one of the most elegant places of resort in the city. Call at the secretary's office today and leave your membership.

The gymnasium apparatus has arrived and will be placed in position at once.

The association for the past month has been holding noonday shop meetings at the various railroad shops. Today Mr. J. A. Merriman, the converted pugilist, will talk at the Western and Atlantic shops.

There have been over sixty applications for membership in the railroad department during the present month. There are more to follow.

A social Bible study will be held in the railroad parlors Sunday, at 5 o'clock p. m. Only as ts 45 minutes.

EVERY MAN who takes an interest in housekeeping economy will be delighted with the results of a fair trial of PEARLINE WASHING COMPOUND. It is economical time and labor saving, reduces wear and tear, and relieves many a woman's tasks of drudgery.

OUR MILLION DOLLAR CAPITOL.

That Tin Dome, and What the People Who Pay for It Will Say About It.

Some time since, there appeared in the Georgia Cracker (a most excellent paper) an article on Georgia's new capitol, which read as follows: "The most ridiculous thing that has happened in Georgia, the most laughable piece of architecture in the world, is the state capitol building—the capitol over whose magnificence we have raved, over whose symmetrical beauty we have boasted, in fact we have lain awake at nights just to gloat over it; and now whenever we cast our eyes towards it, we find the lovely marble surmounted by a tin dome. Think of it, a state capitol with a coffee-pot top. We do not know who or what is responsible for this. We are sure it is a shame and a mistake, and we do not want it to go unnoticed."

Now for such a purpose of all things, it does seem that a coffee pot is the last for such a design. Why, every family in the state has a tin coffee pot, and when they come to Atlanta to see the new million dollar capitol, and find upon its dome an article which they see upon one corner of their own table every day, the disappointment will be so great, that nothing short of a bottle of doctor woolley's invigorine to quiet their nerves, tone up the system, correct the bad blood, will at all meet the demands of the case. Dyspepsia and all languid or debilitated conditions, as well as feebleness from old age, or change of life, receive great benefit from its use; any druggist is the city can tell you about it—do not fail to look after this matter at once—the state demands it.

If you are tired taking the large old fashioned griping pills, try Carter's Little Liver Pills and take some comfort. A man can't stand everything. One pill a dose.

To Our Patrons and the Public Generally.

We, the undersigned, beg leave by this method to call your attention to the fact, that we have, after much careful thought, and consultation among ourselves, unanimously agreed and decided that we will, on and after the first day of July next, abolish the credit system. The reasons for this action we hope to make plain and satisfactory, in this, our address:

In the first place, many of us are, (and in fact nearly all) limited in capital, and unless we resort to this method we must entirely abandon the business. Our merchandise, from custom (which always makes a stringent law) is not purchasable only for cash. Now, from this one fact, you can at once see, that in trying to run a business with all these uncertainties, such as bad debts, slow collections, and others too numerous mention, the impossibility of making the business remunerative.

In the second place, our per centum on investment is of small margin, and takes constant and vigilant effort on our part, the very best can be done, to bring it above original outlay.

We could go further and produce many more sufficient reasons for this action, but deem it unnecessary, as we think the foregoing amply sufficient, and hope entirely satisfactory.

In closing this address, we would respectfully ask the public to view it from a business stand-point, and be assured that we have made this move not hastily, but patiently, and with much consideration, and are firmly of the belief that it is not only to our advantage and good, but will also be of vast benefit to our patrons.

R. H. Crawford,	J. Tye & Co.,
Johnson & Pritchett,	H. C. Sawtell & Co.,
C. A. Rauschenburg,	Echols & Richards,
J. M. Stewart,	L. H. Ansley,
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J. C. Smith,	T. L. Smith,
T. R. Sheats,	L. Wolfsheimer,
J. R. Bidgood,	Y. S. Crow,
J. H. Campbell,	M. F. Awtrey,
John Girion,	W. E. Johnson,
J. L. Peacock,	G. E. Bidgood,
Wm. Koch,	Scott & Wood,
W. S. Shields,	Henry Shields,
W. T. Wheeler,	W. H. Thomas,
R. G. Lindel,	W. H. Baker,
B. W. Brown,	Freeman & White,
P. R. Fowler,	W. P. Humphrey,
W. S. Wood,	John Fritz,
Thos. Humphrey,	W. M. Crabtree,
	W. O. Peavy.

june 23—til july 1

If you suffer from looseness of the bowels Angostura Bitters will surely cure you.

Water ices and melons on ice at Donehoo's.

Music at Grant park Thursday and Friday nights and Saturday and Sunday afternoons. Cars leave cor. Pryor and Alabama sts. every 7 minutes. 3t

H. L. WILSON, - - - Auctioneer,

Tuesday, June 26, at 4:30 p. m., I will sell three lots on west side of Butler street, each 40x100 feet, and two lots on Gilmer street, 50x190 feet, to an alley, and two lots on east side of Butler, 50x200 feet, adjoining and opposite the Ogletree & Robinson mill property. Sale absolute.

Here is a rare chance to get a bargain. Be on the ground and buy, for it is going to be sold. The opening of Foster street this summer is bound to increase the value of real estate in this locality. Where can you make a better investment than in this property? Close in to the capitol; schools, churches and right at active business. Look to your interest and put your money here, where it will continue to enhance in value. Be at the sale, examine the lots and you will be convinced that you ought to buy. Terms, one-half cash, balance six and twelve months.

8p H. L. WILSON,
Real Estate Agent, 24 Peachtree.

We make water ices, pine apple and orange sherbert for Sunday. Donehoo & Co.

Lumber, Shingle and Laths. Best and Cheapest delivered free in any part of the city by the Atlanta Lumber Co. Yards Humphries St. and E, T. R'y. Offices: Traders Bank Buildi'g.

MR. JOHN O'DAVIES,

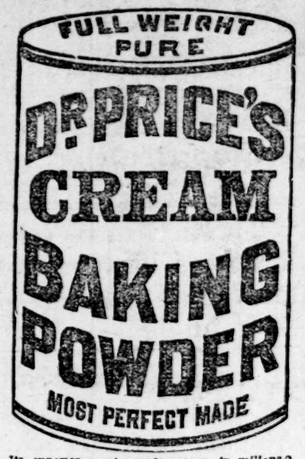
Formerly with A. G. Howard & Co., But Now with Messrs. Harralson Bros. & Co.

Everybody in Georgia that sells tobacco and cigars knows John O'Davies. He is one of the most trustworthy traveling salesmen that go out of Atlanta. He is well and favorably known on all the roads and sells lots of goods. For seven years he traveled with Mr. A. G. Howard & Co. Since Mr. Howard has gone into business with Harralson Bros. & Co., Mr. O'Davies has been with the new firm, and is pushing right along. It is a question if there is another salesman in the south that sells as many goods as Mr. O'Davies. He is a young man and has a bright future before him.

Lemon, orange and pine apple sherbert. Donehoo's.

3,000,000 FEET LUMBER,
Covering 4 Acres.
1,000,000 SHINGLES,
500,000 LATHS.
Atlanta Lumber Co.

PRICE'S BAKING POWDER.



Its superior excellence is proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest, and most Healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Amonia, Lime or Alum. Sold only in Cans.
PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,
NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS
5 or 8p fol and n r m last p wk.

G. W. ADAIR,
Real Estate.

I have for sale a splendid place 16 miles east Atlanta, at Stone Mountain, near depot. 25 acres, 8 in field, balance in orchard, garden, pastures, etc. 7-room residence, servants' house, stables, etc., all in good repair.

150 acres level land, well watered, part in woods, with 5-room cottage fronting Decatur road. Accommodation depot in front. A lovely place.

The P. P. Pease lots on West Peachtree street, in forest grove. Lovely building sites.

Four nice cottages on north side, under shadow of the Kimball house.

Three cottages on south side on Whitehall.

Three large brick residences on south side.

A nice place near new state capitol.

Four nice cottages in third ward.

The very best residence property on Peachtree street; also on North Avenue, West Peachtree and Kimball streets.

Three new first-class rent-paying plants. A bargain can be had.

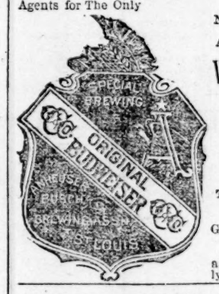
Several splendid building lots in West End, on and near street car line.

8p G. W. ADAIR.

P. J. KENNY. H. WERNER

KENNY & WERNER

Agents for The Only



No. 40 Decatur St., ATLANTA, GA.,
Wholesale Liquor Dealers.
Telephone No. 180.
Goods Delivered.
All orders from a distance promptly attended to.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 21st, 1888.

THE FIRM OF BETTS, EVANS & JONES, wholesale and retail lumber dealers, at 158 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga., has been dissolved by mutual consent, D. C. Jones having bought the interests of J. S. Betts and J. W. Evans, will continue business at the old stand, and assumes all the liabilities and will collect all debts due the late firm.
J. S. BETTS.
J. W. EVANS,
june 23 d 5t sat D. C. JONES.

Special Saturday Evening Excursion Rates

—TO—

Summer Resorts on the Air-Line Division,

RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. R.

	$
Atlanta to Norcross	65
" to Stricklima Springs	90
" to Gainesville	1 75
" to New Holland	1 95
" to White Sulphur Springs station	1 95
" to Mt. Airy	2 65
" to Clarksville	2 85
" to Tallulah Falls	3 35
" to Toccoa	3 10

These tickets will be sold only for trains leaving Atlanta Saturday afternoon, good to return on any regular passenger train arriving at Atlanta not later than 12 o'clock noon the following Monday.

J. L. TAYLOR, G. P. A. Washington, D. C.
L. L. McCLESKEY, D. P. A. Atlanta, Ga.
June 23d sat tlf

Notice---Bridge Contractors.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 9, 1888.

SEALED PROPOSALS ADDRESSED TO THE mayor and general council of the city of Atlanta will be received until 3 p. m. Monday, July 2, 1888, for the grading, masonry and iron superstructure of the Grant street bridge. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the city engineer. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.
E. M. CLAYTON,
sun tu fri 4t july2 City Engineer.

A little higher in price, but of unrivalled quality.

USE

"OUR CONSTANT AIM IS TO MAKE THEM THE FINEST IN THE WORLD."

CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, ETC.

Special Sale of Mid-Summer Goods!

LIGHT WEIGHTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

You can find your idea of a comfortable summer outfit in our complete stock.

SEE OUR PRICES ON

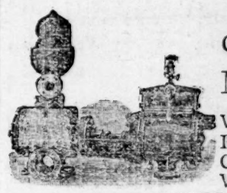
Men's, Boys' & Children's Suits

HIRSCH BROS.,
42 and 44 Whitehall St.

GENERAL MILL SUPPLIES, ETC.

BROWN & KING,

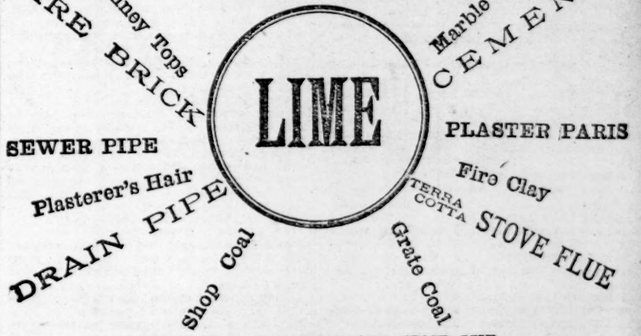
MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN



Cotton, Woolen & General Mill Supplies
MACHINERY and TOOLS
Wrought Iron Pipe Fittings and Brass Goods, Belting, Hose, Packing, etc. Agents for the Cameron Steam Pump and Washburne & Moen Wire Rope. 62 SOUTH BROAD ST.

SCIPLE SONS

ATLANTA, GA.



WRITE FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST

HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Glazed and enameled Tile Hearths and Facings, Hard Wood and Marbleized Iron Mantels, Plain and Fancy Grates,

GAS FIXTURES,

Refrigerators, Ice Cream Freezers, Water Coolers, Baby Carriages. Agents for Knowles's Steam Pump, Climax Gas Machine, Otto Gas Engine, Hancock Inspirators, Wrought Iron Pipe for Water and Gas. ATLANTA, GA.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

MANFACTURERS, BALTIMORE, 16 S. Howard Street, | WASHINGTON, D. C., Corner Seventh and E, Streets.

EISEMAN BROS.,

THE ONLY MANUFACT'RING CLOTHIERS

17 and 19 Whitehall Street.

OUR BUSINESS

This season has by far exceeded that of any previous season; but still we are not satisfied. We want to do more—a little more will do. In order to do a little more, we have REDUCED PRICES throughout our entire establishment. We offer SPECIAL BARGAINS in every department. Below we quote a few of them:

$9.00 for an ALL WOOL blue serge suit, warranted fast color, former price $13.50.

$15.00—A lot of imported cheviot suits that were $20, $22.50 and $25, now $15.

$12.50—Another lot of cheviot suits that were $15, $16.50 and $18.50, now 12.50.

$1.45 for a boy's blue sailor suit, good value at $2.50, now going at $1.45.

40 cents for a lot of boys' knee pants, good value at 60 cents and 75 cents.

Bargains in light derbys, straw hats and underwear.

We are sole agents for Taylor's celebrated Mickinaws, Derbys and Silk Hats.

EISEMAN BROS.,

The Only Manufacturing Clothiers

20 Pages.

VOL. XXI.

DRY GOODS,

JOHN

CHA

UNDER THE DESIR

Has Made S

AND A RECKLESS

Winter Goods Must go

EVERYTHING! LITERAL

Involved in one Grand S

"NO FOOLING" ABOU

SILK VE

You may not need them now, but th

CAN GET THEM NOW FO

Steel, Myrtle, Seal and Bronze Velv
yard.
A few choice shades in Silk Velvets

TREMENDOUS

BLACK SILK

The prices of Black Sil
follo

From $2.75 to $1.50. | F
From $4 to $2. | F

22 INCH BLACK

Reduced from $5.50 to $2.75.

28 INCH BLACK LYONS VELVET. TH

Nothing but a Great Sacrifice

HERE

The $9.50 quality reduced to $3.75.
The $8.50 quality reduced to $3.
The $7.50 quality reduced to $2.75

Dress Goods given away regardless

NOW, TH

25 cents Cashmeres reduced to 12
85 cents Colored, all Wool Serges

Black Dress Goods, Black French
Black Dress

Will be literally given
Thousands of remnants of Black an
including the very finest, at

One-Third T

This stock must "leave here" at o
150 Bed Spreads, reduced 75c to 4
500 pieces Crash, Towelling, Glas
Bargain Counter at half price.
120 pieces Bleached, Brown and T
gain Counter at half price.
1,000 pieces good Calicoes at 2c y
Best quality colored Gros Grain Sil
Black Gros Grain Silks, reduced fr

BARGAINS

Skirtings and Flouncings in Black,
away this week in SHORT ORDER.
Valenciennes, Torchon, Medici an
Insertions, half price.

VEILI

Double width, colored Illusions, be
White and colored Dotted Illusion
Saving Silk Veilings, Satin Edge,
Best quality, single width Tissue,
Double width, Silk Tissues, reduce

FEARFUL S

IN

SILK AND LA

5,000 pairs of Silk and Lace M

Hosiery and Gloves Li

EMBROI

This stock has been thoroughly pru
Every piece of Embroidery in the h
You have never had such an oppor
goods.

PRICES NO OBJ

To close them out is

JOHN K